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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

A captain and a private of the Kansas volunteers seriously wounded yesterday in the sharpshooting at Manila; the cruiser Charleston and gunboat Concord have gone on a cruise looking for filibusters. ——Mr. Kipling's condition continues serious. ——Madrid reports that Japanese are furnishing large supplies of arms and ammunition to the Filipinos. ——The German government threatens China because of assault upon German citizens at Tien Tsin. ——The Pope of Rome was taken ill suddenly yesterday. ——The German Government has given notice that it has withdrawn its ships from the Philippines, and has placed protection of its interests in the islands in the hands of the representatives of the United States. ——The Stars and Stripes were hoisted over Guam February 1st, by Commander Taussig of the U. S. cruiser Bennington. —— New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2½@3 per cent., the last loan being at 3 per cent.; cotton quiet, middling uplands 6 9-16c; flour was steady but inactive; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red 86½@87½c; corn—spot firmer, No. 2 45@46c; oats—spot firm; No. 2 35c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine firm at 46½.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 40 deg.; 8 P.M., 47 deg.; maximum, 55 deg.; minimum, 38 deg.; mean, 60 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 0; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 3.94.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 28.4 feet, and rising.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—For North Carolina—Fair; fresh south to west winds.

Port Almanac---March 1.

Sun Rises	6.32 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.54 P. M.
Day's Length	11 H. 24 M.
High Water at Southport	10.01 A. M.
High Water Wilmington	1.31 P. M.

According to some of the wheat men who keep an eye on Argentina, she will have 44,000,000 bashels to spare Europe this year.

A ton of diamonds is said to be worth $35,000,000. This is a reason why the hotel clerk rarely wears more than half a ton of them.

The holding of a great international exposition in 1902 is being discussed in Japan, which if held will be the first ever held in the Orient.

The State of Maine has seventeen spool factories which reel off 300,000,000 spools annually, onto which are subsequently reeled 5,000,000,000 yards of thread.

A corset saved the life of a New York woman, whom a drunken man was attempting to stab. So even the much abused corset comes in handy sometimes. Of corset does.

James Somerville, who entered a bicycle race with forty-eight riders at Sydney, Australia, won the race but dropped from his bicycle a corpse as he passed under the wire.

A species of bacteria has recently been discovered which revels in rum and to which nature has been so accommodating as to supply it with a coating of mail which is not affected by the alcoholic properties in the rum.

In France they are manufacturing a stuff called opaline. It resembles artificial ice, can be rolled in slabs of any desired length, width and thickness, may be used as a substitute for marble in floors, and is preferable because very hard and not affected by acids.

This whole question of taxing railroads is covered by two points. There are some who honestly think it is right, because they believe the rate reasonable, while there are others who know the rate is excessive, but they are demagogues whose only object in life is to fool the masses of the people and thereby promote their personal political ends. And it is these last mentioned tricksters who always hold the balance of power. This is the God's truth.

Will Open for Business To-day.

In accordance with previous announcement the Murchison National Bank will open for business this morning. There was a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, upon which all the members were in attendance. The principal business was passed upon and receiving the assets, loans, etc., of the Murchison private bank which is merged into the new bank. The loans were examined in detail by all the directors, every one proving highly satisfactory.

Attention is directed to the official notice of the bank's opening, published in another column.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The British schooner *Utility* arrived yesterday to Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co.

— The steamers *E. A. Hawes* and *A. P. Hurt* cleared yesterday; the former for Clear Run and the latter for Fayetteville.

— Twenty-one marriage licenses were issued during the month of February, eleven of the number being granted to white couples and ten to colored.

— The anpual meeting of the Associated Charities will be held today (Wednesday) at the Y. M. C. A., at 5 P. M. The public is cordially invited to attend.

— Chapman Wallace, a negro from "Brooklyn," was fined in Justice Fowler's court yesterday for inhumanly treating his wife. Deputy Sheriff Hill Terry made the arrest.

— The schooner *Melissa Trask*, Capt. French, was cleared yesterday by Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co., for Santo Domingo, with a cargo of lumber from Messrs. S. & W. H. Northrop.

— The Palace Bakery invites your attention to an attractive advertisement in the advertising columns of this morning's paper. Their stock of everything is the freshest, newest and most up-to-date in the city.

— Class No. 44 of the Fifth Street M. E. Sunday School is arranging to give a sociable at the residence of Mr. Jno. J. LeGwin, 421 South Fifth street, on Thursday night. Invitations were issued yesterday.

— The services at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church to-night will be held at 7:45 o'clock in order that those who so desire may attend the lecture by Hon. Geo. Kennan, under the auspices of the Wilmington Lyceum and Y. M. C. A. Star Course.

— Friends of young George Farrar will be glad to know that he has sufficiently recovered from wounds received accidentally some time ago, and his father, who has been at home since the accident, was able to resume his duties yesterday as travelling salesman for Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Bro.

— The funeral of Mr. Wm. H. Flinn, whose death was noted in yesterday's STAR, was conducted yesterday by Rev. Father Dennen and the interment was made in the Catholic cemetery. Members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society and a number of friends were in attendance upon the services.

— The Atlantic Coast Line announces one fare for the round trip rate to Richmond, Va., on account of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which will be in session May 17th to 30th, inclusive. Tickets will be on sale May 16th, good until June 3rd. The round trip from Wilmington will be $8.30.

— The tug *Anna*, belonging to Mr. Charles Wessell, which was burned Saturday night, was insured with Mr. F. H. Stedman for $1,000. Mr. Wessell estimates his loss by the burning at $2,000. He will shortly replace the tug with a modern boat and will go to New York in a few days to make the purchase.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice—City primary.
D. L. Gore—Seed potatoes.
S. W. Sanders—All for 45c.
Life-long Democrat—For Mayor.
F. T. Mills—New Livery stables.
Palace Bakery—Bananas 1c. each.
Notice—Murchison National Bank.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Notice—Bank stock wanted.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Fussell, of Teacheys, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. H. G. Dewey, of Raleigh, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. F. T. Mills left last night for a business trip to Richmond, Va.

— Dr. W. H. G. Lucas was down from White Hall yesterday and made the STAR office a pleasant visit.

— Mrs. May Dew, of Louisville, Ky., is here the guest of Miss Cashwell, corner Sixth and Princess streets.

— Miss Irene Simpson and Miss Callie Black came up from Fort Caswell yesterday and will spend several days in the city with relatives and friends.

— Mr. J. R. Bannermann, of Bannermann, who spent Monday in this city, left yesterday morning on the A. C. L. for a two weeks' business and pleasure trip to Haverhill, Mass.

— Mr. B. Wallace, of Kenansville, and son, Mr. W. J. Wallace, of Argyle, Ga., are the guests of Mr. R. W. Wallace, manager of The Orton. The first-named is father and the latter a brother of Messrs. R. W. and Hugh Wallace.

Not a Festive Celebration.

On account of recent deaths and for other reasons the Hibernian Society has decided not to have a festive anniversary celebration on March 17th. as has been their custom but will simply have the Society meet in the hall on the morning of the anniversary and march in a body to the Pro-Cathedral, return to the hall, hold a business meeting for the election of officers and adjourn. It has been the custom to give a big banquet and have speeches and other features of entertainment at night, but such will not be the case this year.

ELECTION CONTEST.

Testimony of Only Two Witnesses Heard in the Bellamy-Dockery Case.

A TEDIOUS INVESTIGATION.

Rendered So by Futile Attempts on Part of Contestant's Counsel to Prove Intimidation—Evidence Far from Disparaging Mr. Bellamy.

The taking of testimony in the contested congressional election case brought by Oliver H. Dockery against Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, Congressman elect from this district, was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the U. S. Court room.

The same attorneys and court officers were in attendance as on the preceding day.

The only witness examined during the morning session of the commissioner's court was Mr. J. W. Murchison, wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, Nos. 109—111 North Front street.

Before the deposition of Mr. Murchison was begun the following notice was filed by Mr. Bellamy's counsel and was ordered by the notaries placed on the record of testimony:

The contestee desires to protest and object to the taking of any evidence in this matter upon the following grounds: That the contestant in his notice to the contestee of his intention to contest his election expressly declares that he contests as the nominee of the Republican and Populist parties, and that he does not claim that he was elected or has any right to the seat in Congress even should it be finally determined that the contestee was not elected, and that the act of Congress does not contemplate and does not provide for the taking of testimony touching the validity of a Congressional election and the right of a member, to whom a certificate of election has been duly issued, to his seat at the suit of a defeated candidate, who expressly disclaims any right to the seat, and declares he was not elected.

(Signed) JNO. D. BELLAMY.
By his counsel, Junius Davis, Frank McNeill, Thos. W. Strange, George Peschau.

Mr. Murchison was subjected to substantially the same examination as that given the three witnesses on Monday, counsel for the contestant plying him with detailed questions touching the sale of guns, pistols, etc., during the months of September, October and the first ten days of November, 1898, and also attempting to elicit from the witness, to whom and for what purpose such firearms were sold. In response to a multitude of tedious questions ingeniously framed by Mr. Spears, counsel for contestant, with reference to the number sold during the period mentioned, Mr. Murchison testified that approximately about 200 pistols, 40 or 50 shot-guns, and about 100 rifles were sold by his firm, but in no particular did his testimony show that these sales were in excess of those of a corresponding period during ordinary years. Later on, in the deposition, Mr. Murchison was examined as to occurrences on November 10th, the day of the reputed riot, and the question of the sale and use of firearms was again brought up.

The admission of evidence touching events subsequent to the election was promptly and in every instance objected to by counsel for the contestee on the grounds of irrelevancy and incompetency. The objections were sustained by Mr. Howell, notary public selected by Mr. Bellamy, but in almost every instance were overruled by Mr. Wallace, notary public chosen by the contestant.

In response to Mr. Spears' examination, the witness testified that he was present on the day of the so-called riot, but was unable to say who was the leader on the occasion of the destruction of the Manly printing office, or of reputed mobs subsequent to that time. He was also questioned as to whether or not it was the policy of his firm during the campaign to make sales of firearms only to white persons. He replied that guns, pistols, etc., were sold to both white and colored persons. He was also questioned as to the armed condition of the white people during the campaign and on the day of the election, but his answers were far from satisfactory to contestant's counsel. In response to a question as to there having been unusual and excessive use of firearms during the time in question, the witness stated that there was; but it developed from a brief cross-examination later on, conducted by Messrs. Davis and Peschau, for Mr. Bellamy, that the witness had misunderstood the question and a contradiction of the same was made. The cross-examination, which was further pursued by Geo. L. Peschau, Esq., elicited the information that Mr. Murchison's trade was not confined solely to New Hanover county or to the Sixth Congressional district, but that it embraced a large area in South Carolina.

This evidence was not shaken by the brief re direct examination conducted by Mr. Spears.

The only other material questions which were proposed to him were those relative to Col. Waddell's speech in the Opera House and the intimidation of employes of his firm; virtually the same as those asked in the examination day before yesterday. The answers to same were not at all disappointing to the counsel for Mr. Bellamy.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Murchison's examination, a recess was taken until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. W. E. Springer, of the firm of W. E. Springer & Co., wholesale dealers in hardware, at the afternoon session of the court was duly sworn and testified as to having been in the hardware business in Wilmington for twenty-seven years. He was also subjected to the same examination as were the preceding witnesses as to the number of firearms sold by his firm during September, October and the first ten days of November, 1898, but he testified that, with no data at hand, it was impossible for him even to approximate the number sold; and, in response to a more definite question along this line, he stated that in his opinion the sales did not exceed 1,000 pieces, but he was unable to state how much less. He was also unable to say to whom such sales were generally made, as he was not in the store in the capacity of a salesman. The usual questions as to intimidation on the part of the White Government Unions of the city were proposed to Mr. Springer, and he testified as to having been a member of such an organization, but so far as he had knowledge no such practices were made.

Counsel for contestee objected to these questions on the grounds that there was nothing in the evidence to show the existence of such unions and therefore they were incompetent. Commissioner Wallace overruled the objection; Commissioner Howell sustained them.

Mr. Springer further testified as to having thirty or forty colored Republicans in his employ, but that no intimidation directly or otherwise was practiced by him previous to or on the day of election.

The witness was further examined as to the reputed incendiary language used by Col. Waddell in his speech at the Opera House, but testified in response to questions; first, that the audience on the occasion referred to was composed of 600 or 800 white citizens, representative of the Democracy of Wilmington; second, that the portion of his speech referring to "the carcasses and bodies of dead negroes in the Cape Fear river," so far as he was able to discern, "was not received favorably at all" by the audience.

A similar examination as to the so-called riot and the destruction of the Manly printing office was undergone by Mr. Springer, though objection was filed by contestee's counsel, on the grounds that these were subsequent events and were irrelevant to the matter in hand. The objection was sustained by Commissioner Howell but overruled by Commissioner Wallace.

Witness testified that he knew nothing of Manly or the location of his printing office; that on November 10th, firearms were mostly in the hands of military or naval reserves; that he did not hear or see any shooting, but that citizens patroled the streets with guns as a protection to property in face of a declaration made by colored women of the city that if the negro men did not have "backbone to stand up for their rights, they (the women) would take care of themselves with kerosene oil and the torch."

Under cross-examination Mr. Springer testified that he was born in Pennsylvania, that his ancestors were from Maine and New Hampshire.

This concluded the testimony for the afternoon and an adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock, at which time other witnesses will be heard.

MR. J. L. SMITH LEAVES TO-DAY.

Will Take Special Course in N. C. Lutheran College at Mt. Pleasant.

Mr. Julian L. Smith, who served so acceptably as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for the two months intervening between the retirement of Mr. T. C. Diggs and February 1st, when Mr. Caldwell entered upon the duties of the secretaryship and has since devoted his time to working up the membership department of the Association, expects to leave the city for Charlotte to day. After spending a few days with relatives there he will enter the North Carolina Lutheran College at Mt. Pleasant to take a special course. During his stay in Wilmington Mr. Smith has won many warm friends who will watch his career with interest. The Wilmington Association owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Mr. Smith for faithful and effective work done during his temporary secretaryship.

Police Record for Month.

For the month ending yesterday 64 arrests were made by the police, 22 of the offenders being white persons and 42 colored. The charges upon which the arrests were made are tabulated as follows: Drunk and disorderly, 21; disorderly conduct, 12; drunk and down, 10; throwing stones in the streets, 7; assault and battery, 3; assault and battery with deadly weapon, 2; larceny, 2; carrying concealed weapons, 2; shooting sling-shots in street, 2; fast driving, 1; allowing stock to run at large, 2; non-payment of costs, 1.

Famous Author's Birthday Celebrated.

The Lambda Delta Society of the Wilmington High School celebrated the birthday of James Russell Lowell quite appropriately yesterday. Miss Gertrude Bryan read an interesting sketch of his life, Miss Worth recited "Vision of Sir Launfrl" and Miss Mattie Keen recited "Ambrose." Miss Bessie Montgomery was to have rendered an instrumental solo but was too unwell to attend. At the conclusion of the programme Mr. James F. Post, Jr., of the Public School Committee made an appropriate talk which was greatly appreciated by the Society.

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

MR. FRANK H. MITCHELL DIED LAST NIGHT.

After a Brief Illness of Typhoid Pneumonia—The Funeral Arrangements Not Yet Announced.

Mr. Frank H. Mitchell, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Wilmington, died at 8:30 o'clock last night, having been ill of typhoid pneumonia at the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. L. Sloan, for little more than a week. His death was a great surprise and shock to a wide circle of friends in this city, as even his serious illness was not known save by near relatives and a few intimate friends. And even they had no idea he was fatally ill until early yesterday afternoon when he began to sink rapidly and never rallied. It was on Monday of last week that Mr. Mitchell suffered a severe chill and typhoid pneumonia very soon developed.

The deceased was 58 years old, a native of Wilmington, and was a son of B. F. Mitchell, for many years a leading business man of this city, and a partner in the B. F. Mitchell Co., extensive dealers in peanuts, hay, grain etc., a business established by the lamented B. F. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was a valiant Confederate soldier, having served with the 18th N. C. volunteers, and was a member of Cape Fear Camp United Confederate Veterans of this city. He was a consistent member of St. James' Episcopal Church.

Early in life he married Miss Louise Arthur, of Albany, New York, who preceded him to the grave by several years. He leaves two sons. The eldest, Mr. Arthur Mitchell, is a mechanical architect at Schenectady, New York, and the other is Mr. B. F. Mitchell, an architect at Bloomfield, N. J. Mr. Mitchell is also survived by two brothers and three sisters. They are Mr. Charles J. Mitchell, manager of the B. F. Mitchell Co., Mr. David B. Mitchell, now of New York city; Mrs. M. J. Huggins, Mrs. H. L. Sloan, and Mrs. A. M. Baldwin, all of this city. Two brothers are dead. J. S. Mitchell has been dead about three years and George, the other brother, probably twenty years. Mrs. Huggins has been spending some time near Charlotte and is expected here this morning. Other non-resident near relatives have been notified by telegraph of the sad death and are expected to arrive in time to attend the funeral obsequies, the time and arrangements for which will be announced later.

A FORWARD MOVEMENT.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church Employs Rev. John Stanly Thomas As Home Missionary.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, under the leadership of their beloved pastor, Rev. A. D. McClure, has taken another decided step forward in church work by the inauguration of a home missionary work, having just employed a church missionary who will devote all his time to the work in New Hanover and Onslow counties, preaching at mission points and visiting the people in their homes. He will have regular appointments for the present at the school house on Mr. Oscar Pearsall's farm at Middle Sound and at the County Home.

Rev. Jno. Stanly Thomas is a son of the late Judge Thomas, who was for many years in public life, serving as Secretary of State during Vance's term as war governor and subsequently as Judge of Superior Court, president of the A. & N. C. railroad and as a member of Congress. He is a brother of Hon. Chas. R. Thomas, member-elect of Congress from the Third district.

Rev. Mr. Thomas attended the State University, matriculated at Princeton Theological Seminary, was a student of McCormick Theological Seminary and the Moody Bible Institute. He served, with especial credit, a term as secretary of Washington Height's Branch of the Y. M. C. A., was supply at the Park Ridge Congregational Church, Chicago.

In October, 1897, at Littleton, he was licensed to preach by Albemarle Presbytery, and became pastor of several churches in Pender county. These churches are now out of debt, and the attendance largely increased. A new church has been built.

At Burgaw, in April of last year, he was ordained to the full work of the ministry.

Rev. Mr. Thomas will make Wilmington headquarters and the STAR joins a host of his friends here in bidding him a cordial welcome.

AFTER A PLEASANT TRIP.

President Walters and Friends Come Ashore from the Narada and Go North.

[*Charleston News and Courier.*]

President Henry Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line, came ashore from his handsome yacht the Narada, yesterday and took the afternoon train for Washington. Mr. Walters has been on a cruise in the West Indies. He left this port about two weeks ago for Key West, Havana, San Juan and other points of interest in the new territory under the United States flag, with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Delano, Mr. George Grant and Mr. Harry Weeks as guests. After a very delightful cruise the course of the Narada was shaped again for Charleston, and here President Walters and his friends landed and will go home by rail. Mr. Walters went to Wilmington and the others go to New York. The Narada will be taken to her home port by the navigator.

NEW ELECTION LAW.

Provisions of the Bill As It Passed the House of Representatives Yesterday.

OTHER MEASURES PASSED.

Trial of the Wilsons Postponed—Public Printing Awarded to Barnes Bros. Democratic Caucus—Insurance and Labor Commissioners.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 28.—Five very inportant bills were passed by the House to-day at the morning session.—the Election law, Machinery Act, Insurance bill, creating office of Insurance Commissioner, bill reorganizing the Department of Agriculture, and the bill providing better government for the College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts. The last four measures were discussed for about half an hour each. The first one consumed just one hour of the time of the House.

At the afternoon session only second and third roll-call bills were considered and bills making changes in courts of certain counties.

Among the bills passed were: To provide additional magistrates for Lenoir county. To abolish boards of education. To establish Western Criminal Circuit Court. To establish graded schools at Mount Olive. To authorize Duplin county to levy a special tax. To extend time for organization of the Lumberton and Lumber River Railway Company. To change time of holding courts of Montgomery, Stanly, Lenoir and Wilson counties. To regulate the time of holding courts in the Twelfth district. Two give Cumberland two additional terms of court, one week each.

A resolution was adopted for a joint committee of five to select directors for the Agricultural Department.

The trial of the Wilsons, in joint session, was postponed till to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The School law having passed the Senate, came over to the House to-day, and was ordered printed.

In the Senate.

In the Senate a bill passed authorizing the joint Committee on Agriculture to make their investigation during the recess or after adjournment of the General Assembly; to sit for not more than fifteen days and make report to the adjourned session of this General Assembly, or to the next regular session in case no adjourned session be had; said committee to receive the same pay as members of the General Assembly.

Many purely local bills were passed. Among these was a bill to allow the sale of liquor at Morehead City Hotel. There was some opposition to the bill by Jackson and Daniels. Cooley contended that whiskey was absolutely necessary at a seaside resort. The bill passed.

Bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Railway Company passed final reading, as did bills to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spiritous liquors in Jackson county; to appoint a committee to select members of the Board of Agriculture—Senators Williams and Speight were appointed on this committee.

At the afternoon session bills passed: To incorporate the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of North Carolina. To incorporate the Cape Fear Sewer Company. To incorporate Wilmington Underwriters' Insurance Company. To provide for the election of commissioners by magistrates in certain counties.

The New Election Law.

The new election law is in its main features a copy of the law in force prior to 1895. It provides: Election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August. There shall be a State Board of Elections, composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years. There shall be a County Board of Elections, consisting of three persons, appointed by the State board for a term of two years. The Board of Elections shall meet in Raleigh on the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing a chairman and a secretary. Other meetings shall be held the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For its services the board shall receive four dollars per day and travelling expenses. County boards shall appoint all registrars and judges of election. Members of county boards may be removed by the State Board; and the county board, in turn, may remove any registrar or judge of election. County boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing counties into precincts and fixing polling places. Before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among the questions required to be asked applicants are: "Whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for he year next preceding, and if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and punished as prescribed by law." Registration books shall be kept open for twenty days, and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during this period a registrar shall go the polling to place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by voters of the precinct. Or or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct. To prevent disorder at the polls, special officers may be appointed. There shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges, one for members of the Legislature, one for county officers, and one for township officers. All ballots for each class of officers shall be of the same size, on white paper, and without device. The size of ballots must be prescribed by the State Board of Elections. Tickets in a wrong box shall not be counted. Members of the several boards of election shall constitute a board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house on the second day after the election, canvass the returns and declare the result at the court house door.

The election law for cities and towns has not yet been completed.

The public printing was to-day awarded by committee to Barnes Bros., public printers for the past two years. They were the lowest bidders.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic caucus to-night elected the following: Insurance commissioner, Jas. R. Young, of Henderson; Labor commissioner, B. R. Lacy, of Raleigh; keeper of Capitol, C. C. Cherry, of Edgecombe. The Democratic caucus will elect Railroad commissioners Thursday.

J. B. Munson, who had been division freight agent for the Southern Railway here, left to-day for New York, where he takes a position as general Eastern agent for the Southern. He is succeeded here by Geo. R. Brown, who has been commercial agent at Atlanta.

The Supreme Court.

Opinions were handed down by the Supreme Court: Powell vs. Weatherington, from Pitt, affirmed; Cox. vs. Lumber Co., from Pitt, affirmed; Christian vs. Yarborough, from Franklin, new trial; Beddard vs. Harrington, from Pitt, reversed; Shelburn vs. Joyner, from Pitt, per curiam, affirmed; Stancell vs. Burgwyn, from Northampton, affirmed; Midley vs. Railroad, from Northampton, new trial as to permanent damages; Royster vs. Stallings, from Edgecombe, new trial; Capehart vs Burrus, from Bertie, petition to re-hear dismissed; Temple vs. Life Association, from Pasquotank, new trial; Roscoe vs. Lumber Co., from Gates, new trial; State vs. Fulford, from Hyde, new trial. Appeals from the Fifth district will be called on Tuesday, March 7th.

THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

A Boat Party on the Marion Yesterday Concluded the Round of Entertainment by the Pythians.

Hon. Thos. G. Sample, Supreme Chancellor Knights of Pythias of the world, who spent Sunday, Monday and yesterday forenoon in the city, the guest of the Wilmington Knights, left yesterday via the 3.20 S. A. L. train for Norfolk, where he went in company with Capt. Thos. D. Meares, of this city, Supreme Master of Exchequer, to attend the Grand Lodge soon to convene there. Yesterday's STAR told of the delightful round of entertainment accorded to the Supreme Chancellor on Sunday and Monday, notably the Wrightsville Sound party and the big reception in Castle Hall. Yesterday morning there was another notable feature of entertainment, a pleasant boat party given through the courtesy of Mr. James Sprunt and Capt. E. D. Williams on board the *Marion*. The guest of honor and a company of knights boarded the tug at the Custom House wharf and steamed up the river to the railroad bridge and down below the Dram Tree, giving Mr. Sample a splendid view of Wilmington's water front. The boat was elaborately decorated in signal code flags, so arranged as to give the Knights of Pythias motto initial "F. C. B." During the trip refreshments were served under the direction of Dr. J. D. Nutt.

In speaking of his impressions of Wilmington yesterday, the Supreme Chancellor complimented the city very highly, pronouncing this the metropolis of the State, with her seaport and railroad advantages easily the business center of North Carolina.

Mayor's Court Yesterday.

Alex. Mazzingo was bound over to the Circuit Criminal Court yesterday by Mayor Waddell for carrying concealed weapons, a pistol having been found on his person, when arrested by officers Wood and George Monday night for disorderly conduct. His personal recognizance was accepted by the Mayor. Henry Mazzingo, a son of Alex. Mazzingo, was also arraigned in the municipal court yesterday charged with throwing stones at a little girl in "Brooklyn." He was fined $5.

DIED.

MITCHELL.—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. H. L. Sloan, in this city, at 8.30 P. M. yesterday (Tuesday), Mr. FRANK H. MITCHELL, aged 58 years.

Funeral notice later.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Mayor, subject to the will of the Democratic primary.
FRANK H. STEDMAN.
fe 28 3t

JUST SEE HOW THIS STRIKES YOU.

1 Bottle Pickles Eng. Pints	25c
½ Pk Norton Yams S. Potatoes	13c
3 D Pkg. Prepared Buckwheat	15c
1 Bottle Melrose Catsup	10c
	63c

ALL FOR 45c.

Two Days Only at
The Unlucky Corner.
S. W. SANDERS.
ma 1 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Murchison National Bank.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Capital $200,000.

Opens Wednesday morning, March 1st. Business solicited. Patrons can rely on strict attention to their accounts, and

As liberal methods as are consistent with safe banking.

H. C. McQUEEN, President.
J. V. GRAINGER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

K. M. MURCHISON, M. J. CORBETT, J. C. STEVENSON, A. B. NICHOLS, R. W. WALLACE, H. C. McQUEEN, J. V. GRAINGER, J. A. SPRINGER, W. G. WHITEHEAD, T. M. EMERSON, A. S. WILLIAMS, FRED KIDDER, N. JACOBI, N. B. BANKIN, W. H. SPRUNT.

ma 1 tf

TO-DAY

-:-BANANAS-:-

1c Each.

at

PALACE BAKERY.

ma 1 tf

Notice of City Primary.

Notice is hereby given that a Primary Election will be held on Monday, 13th day of March, 1899, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., at the places herein designated for the purpose of nominating Candidates of the Democratic party to be voted for at the ensuing Elect on, March 23rd, for two Aldermen from each of the respective Wards of the city and for Candidates for Mayor, Chief of Police and a City Executive Committee of two members from each Ward. In case a second Primary shall be found necessary the said second Primary shall be held, as herein provided for the first Primary, on Wednesday, March 15th, 1899.

Polling Places.

First Ward—Hose Reel House No. 10 (Boney bridge.
Second Ward—Old Court House.
Third Ward—Gibleni Lodge.
Fourth Ward—Oldham's Store, Dock between Front and Water Streets.
Fifth Ward—Hook and Ladder House on Castle street.

Inspectors of Election.

First Ward—W. A. Wright, I. West, W. R. Middleton
Second Ward—June Love, W. H. Styron, A. J. Hill.
Third Ward—C. D. Jacobs, E. W. Hewlett, W. L. Jacobs.
Fourth Ward—W. H. Lane, T. G. Pickett, J. B. Lippitt.
Fifth Ward—R. H. McKoy, H. L. Hewett, W. F. F. Newton.

Rules Governing Election.

All white men, who are qualified Electors and who will pledge themselves to support the Democratic nominees in the coming City Election, shall be entitled to vote in said Primaries.

Report of Primary Election to be made to the present City Democratic Executive Committee in writing at the City Hall together with ballots and poll lists and names of persons challenged and causes of challenged votes, whether received or rejected or examined by said committee. Returns to be made as soon as possible after close of polls and not later than 6 o'clock A. M., March 14th, 1899.

Signed, by order Committee.
THOS. W. STRANGE,
Chairman City Democratic Executive Committee.
W. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.
This February 25th, 1899, A. D.

OFFICE OF CLERK AND TREASURER,
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 28, 1899.

This is to certify that the above Notice of Primary and rules governing same, with list of polling places and inspectors of election are now on file in the office of City Clerk and Treasurer, in accordance with Act of Assembly.
WM. STRUTHERS,
ma 1 3t Clerk and Treasurer.

New Livery Stables

In connection with my Sales Stables I will on March 1st, do a light livery business, and when you want the finest turnout that can be furnished in the way of Surry, Buggy or Trap, give me a call. A limited number of work horses will be taken to board and a

Full Stock of Horses and Mules

will be kept on sale. The business will receive my personal attention. I am too well known in the business to tell you how long I have been in it. Will leave to-night and return latter part of the week with new Horses for my Livery. A trial is all I ask. Respectfully,

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets.
ma 1 tf

FOR MAYOR,

JOHN J. FOWLER.

Believing at the coming primaries, that it behooves the people of this city to select for their Mayor only such a person as is in every way eminently fitted for the position, and knowing that the criterion by which they can be guided, in making their selection is the past record of those whose advocates offer them for preferment, I suggest the name of John J. Fowler. As Mayor of this city from March, 1887, to March, 1891, he made a record certainly unsurpassed, if ever equalled, by any other who has ever filled that position. He discharged every duty faithfully and fearlessly, and left the city in a condition of peace and good order, that merited and received the universal praise of all good citizens. The people of this city need just such a man as Mayor again, and while I have nothing to say in derogation of any other candidate whose name may be offered for the position, I do unhesitatingly declare that, in my opinion, there is no man more eminently qualified, and not one who will discharge the duties of the office more faithfully, fearlessly and to the universal satisfaction of all good citizens than Mr. Fowler. I hope to see him again Mayor of the city.
A LIFE-LONG DEMOCRAT.
mar 1 1t*

Seed Potatoes.

50 Barrels Aroostook county, Maine, Houlton Early Rose Potatoes.
50 Barrels Bliss Triumph.
50 Barrels Pride of the South.

All Eastern selected Seed Potatoes.

D. L. GORE.
ma 1 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

Friday Evening, March 3rd.

UNDER THE RED ROBE!

From the Novel by Stanley Weyman. Dramatized by Edward Rose, adapter of "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA," with a powerful cast including

MR. WILLIAM MORRIS.

Management of JULIUS CAHN.
Mounted Elaborately with all of the Original Scenery and Effects. su we fr fe 26 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless tney contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1.

SECRETARY GAGE ON STATE BANKS.

Secretary Gage is an advocate of a reform in our currency system and of taking the Government out of the banking business. He has made certain recommendations on this line, none of which have been carried out, and are not likely to be for some time to come. One of these is the retiring and destruction of the $346,000,000 of the outstanding greenbacks, for which it is proposed to substitute national bank notes. Until there is a radical reform in the currency system this is about the only substitute that can be found for them. A serious objection to this would be, even if it were conceded to be desirable to retire the greenbacks, that it would put our paper currency in the control of a comparatively small number of men, who would have a monopoly and being without competition would have the country practically at their mercy. A few of the large banks at the money centers, operated by strong syndicates, control the system, and these few, if they found it to their interest, could combine and contract or expand the volume of the currency as they saw fit.

These banks do now to some extent control the greenbacks, but they can't get the $346,000,000 in their clutches which accounts for the fact of their being in circulation, for if they put them in the Treasury tor gold they go into circulation again. If they could succeed in getting a law passed prohibiting their re-issue they would very soon settle the business for the greenback, for then they would go to buying them in earnest, turning them into the Treasury and taking anything in return that the Treasury had to offer.

But there is very little likelihood of Congress taking any action looking to calling in those greensbacks while it is confronted by a large deficiency for the current year with a still larger prospective deficiency next year. How much that may be none of us is prophet enough to predict, for this Philippine business, whether attended or not by other complications is going to be a very costly one, so there is little probability of Congress doing anything to retire the greenbacks, which the government will find very useful in the emergencies by which it may be confronted. The greenback is the progeny of war, and will certainly not be relegated while war is on or impending.

But even if it were practicable to retire them without seriously embarrassing the Government, we do not think that Secretary Gage is very enthusiastic for the plan of substituting national bank notes for them. He would prefer this probably to seeing the greenbacks continue in circulation, if there were no other way to get rid of them, but he hasn't such a very high opinion of the national bank system, which he regards as quite as much of a makeshift as the greenback was when it was first issued. He looks upon the national bank as entirely too costly an institution with Government bonds commanding the premium they do now to yield a reasonable profit, and for this reason the banks with which he has been connected have never issued any notes. And very few banks will issue notes when they have to invest $120 to get $100 for circulation as notes. Of course when it takes a premium of $20 to get $100 in bank notes very few new banks will be started, and therefore the sections which complain of a deficiency in banking facilities may continue to complain of the deficiency, at least until the law is so changed as to authorize the issuing of notes to the par value of the bonds deposited. This might lead to the establishment of some banks where they are needed and of branch banks. But the country's needs can never be fully supplied by national banks while they are limited to the government bond as a basis of notes issued. This seems to be the opinion of Secretary Gage judging from the speech he recently delivered at the meeting of the Bankers' Association in Richmond. Speaking of the wisdom allowing banks the largest liberty in the use of available capital in their business, he said:

"I desire now to make particular application of these thoughts to our experience in this country, as that experience relates to banking and currency. Under that revolutionary tendency to which I have referred, and in the exercise of a large liberty, the banking system of the United States has made a history not different in its nature from that of our mechanical appliances. Beginning in crude development, stimulated by new requirements, corrected by larger knowledge and experience, the system of banking was tending toward perfection The laws of different States, which thirty-seven years ago were the only laws relating to banking, varied from each other in their wisdom, and the business, as practically carried on, illustrated in the various localities the wise or unwise character of those laws. I must stop here a moment to emphasize, in the briefest terms, the function of the banker. By most he is regarded as a dealer in money merely. He is such only to a very limited extent. He is essentially a dealer in credits. His business it is to give his moneyed obligations, well established and widely known as they are, or ought to be, in exchange for the moneyed obligations of his customers and dealers. The credit and financial ability of the average dealer are known only to a very narrow group. The dealer can and does make his position known to the banker, and by securing his credit instruments of the banker in exchange for his own, he obtains power to acquire tools, instruments of production, or articles of trade, This is true whether the banker's obligations he thus acquire be checks, drafts, or credit upon his books against which the dealer may draw, or whether they be the banker's notes of hand or convenient size, generally known as currency. Now it is obvious that with due regard to the public safety, the larger degree of liberty there be to the dealer and the banker in their mutual operations in this field of credit, the better will the public interests be served. The bank note issued by the banker, for reasons which will appear a little later on, is oftentimes the only instrument of which the dealer can make use, and under free conditions it would be usefully availed of. That this liberty of action could be wisely and safely employed was fully demonstrated in the years anterior to the civil war. Slightly varying in non-essentials, the systems in Iowa, Louisana and several other States, offered the most perfect machinery of domestic exchange.

The action of the national government by which, in 1863, it repressed with a crushing tax that part of the banking machinery represented by bank-note issues, cut from under the busines public, expecially in those sectionss where capital was scarce, a most important aid to industry and productivity. Whether this arbitrary action was justifiable on the grounds of public need; whether, as has been claimed, the repression of the bank note and the infusion of the greenback into the avenues of our daily commerce was necessary to save the notion's life, is a quesiton not yet fully answered. If that question be settled in the affirmative, however, no one dare get up the claim that the perpetuation of the greenback is now essential to the perpetuity of the national life. The repressive legislation referred to destroyed an instrument of commerce of the most useful kind, an instrument everywhere available to character and capacity as industrial needs required. It substituted a credit instrument not thus responsive. I cannot follow, into all its details, the injurious influence of this artificial medium. If the issue of the greenbacks could have been avoided, their utterance was a most expensive makeshift, for it is clearly discernible that, through their depreciation in the world's standard money, they piled up the principal of the interest-bearing debt not less than a thousand millions of dollars. This is bad enough, but it is not the worst. A poor machine, when a better can be had, often accounts for the whole difference between ruinous loss and desirable profit. A railroad man, whose line is just earning enough to pay its actual cost operation, recently said to me: 'If I could throw into the scrap pile forty of my locomotives and have the means to buy and put in their place an equal number of the new types, I could earn a dividend out of my increased power of transportation.'"

The conditions being somewhat different it may be some time before the people will look upon the State bank system as they once did, but in the extract given Secretary Gage not only pays high tribute to the State bank systems of some States, which preceded the greenback and the national banks, but in doing so makes a splendid argument for the restoration of State banks of issue, which must come before the currency question is fully settled.

THIS IS AN OLD DODGE.

The defenders of the expansion policy are now making studious attempts to place its opponents in the position of enemies of the country, as enemies of our soldiers in the Philippines, and as friends of the Filipinos who are in arms against them. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, played on this string Saturday and Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, played a lively second Monday when he, in denying that there had ever been any alliance with the Filipinos, spewed up the following rot:

"I protest against discussing who is right and who is wrong when my brothers and your sons are being shot down in battle. I warn my friends upon the other side that they are hurting nobody but themselves. The country will place but one construction upon their attitude. The American people will not retire under the demands of an enemy in the front."

This is the sublimity of cheek. They might have avoided all complications with the Filipinos if they had been willing to say that it was not their purpose to hold as dependencies those islands, for the independence of which the Filipinos had taken up arms against Spain. They had months to say that, they were challenged and implored to say it, but they answered with jibes and insults and loud boasting, and after they had fully convinced the Filipinos that ours was to be a land-grabbing policy, that their islands were to become mere dependencies of this country and had thus provoked hostilities and drawn blood, their Senate adopted a resolution that pretended to say in a measure what they were frequently asked to say before, but refused, and which if said might have prevented bloodshed.

They persistently in spite of protests and warnings pursued a course which they knew would result in bloodshed, and now they have the gall to try to throw the responsibility upon the opponents of their looting scheme and charge them with being enemies to the soldiers whom they, themselves, deliberately put in danger and are now sacrificing as a result of their aggressive, usurping policy. Can the country be deceived with such rot as this? This is where the demagogic scheming and the partisan trickery come in.

It isn't the first time it has been resorted to. During the war between the States they played the same game and arraigned the Democrats who did not approve of all the acts of the administration as traitors to the country and enemies of the soldiers in the field, and they coined the epithet "Copperhead" and invented numerous lies to bring odium upon the men who insisted that war against the South should not be waged to free the negro nor to steal cotton. This game served its purpose then and after a generation these unscrupulous partisans are trying to play it over again in the Philippines.

TO MAKE A TOUR OF THE SOUTH.

Next Saturday a party of newspaper men, representing eleven of the leading daily papers in New England, will start on a Southern tour during which they will take in nearly all the Southern States. The object of this visit is to gather facts and figures showing the progress of the South during the past few years and by comparison with preceding periods show its condition now. The results of these observations and the information gathered will be published in the papers represented and thus reach many thousands of people where these papers circulate. The party travels in a chartered car, fitted up with all the conveniences, for living and comfort, so that they need not be huried.

As we see it this a business movement entirely, the object being to respond to the growing desire in New England for more information bearing upon the business prospects and possibilities of the South, especially, we presume, as a field for manufacturing enterprises. There has been much touring done in the South during the past few years by New England men, but these were merely interested in cotton manufacturing, and the result of information thus gathered in the South has been considerably advertised, and some New England money has been invested in Southern cotton mills, but the probabilities are that the gentlemen who come on this tour will enlarge the scope of their observations and embrace the industries generally, which will make their letters more valuable and more interesting to all. They should be cordially welcomed, as they doubtless will be.

NOT FOR THEIR HEALTH.

Some of the English iron manufacturers are trying to pick some comfort out of the thought that there will soon be an end to American competition in pig iron, and that our iron men cannot continue to put it down in England at the prices they have been asking. They base this hope on the decline in American exports for some time past. Commenting upon this, the London *Iron Review* says:

"It is highly probable that there is less likelihood of large imports of Alabama pig into Great Britain while the home demand for American iron is so enormous. But it is unsafe and unwise to assume that this competition has got rid of, or is likely to be seriously minimized, even by a considerable boom in the United States' demands. Where American manufacturers once plant their feet they mean to stay. As they say themselves, they do not come over to Europe and make efforts to capture our markets for their health's sake. It is a serious business with them and it is likely to be all the more serious in view of the difficulties that have had to be overcome in order that it might be inaugurated."

While there is an extraordinary home demand for iron, which taxes the capacity of the furnaces, a reduction in exports may be expected, but as soon as the home demand is supplied than the foreign markets will again be sought. Our iron men are not going to blow out their fires when they have supplied the home market, and they have not, as the London paper remarks, gone to the trouble and expense of building up markets abroad for their health, or for recreation. They were after business and the sooner the English iron men realize this the better it will be for them.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Louisburg *Times*: In the past few days some of our subscribers have killed some fine pork, among them, R. F. Bunn killed two hogs which weighed 730 pounds, J. K. Spencer killed four which netted 1,539—an average of 409¾.

—Charlotte *News*: Messrs C. Gresham, W. M. Barringer, Major J. G. Harris and others met at the court house Saturday and formed the "Mecklenburg Live Stock Improvement Association." This society should accomplish much good among the farmers of the county.

—Winston *Sentinel*: A white convict named Holt, who was brought to this county from Surry, a few months ago, was kicked in the stomach yesterday morning. Dr. Bynum, county physician, was called to see Holt, but his injuries were such that nothing could be done for him. He died last night. Dr. Bynum says Holt suffered intensely.

—Greensboro *Telegram;*— One of the most horrible murders ever to go on record in Greensboro is a case of infanticide which was discovered Saturday afternoon when Morris Morrow, a colored man, found in a branch which crosses West Market street near the A. & Y. railroad the body of a female white infant. The throat was cut from ear to ear and cotton batting placed over the wound to prevent the show of blood. The body was wrapped in a woman's night gown; then in a cook apron, and then dropped in a heavy coffee sack.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Saturday Mr. William Allen, of Franklin township, was in Salisbury, and was enjoying his usual good health. He made purchases as usual and while going home in the evening in a wagon talked freely to a neighbor who was riding with him. Suddenly Mr. Allen's head fell forward, his chin resting upon his breast. This attracted the attention of those in the wagon and they at once discovered that Mr. Allen was in a dying condition. He passed away without a word or struggle.

Wilson *News*: Mr. R. Wyatt has secured a patent on an improved bullet for rifles. It has a steel cone cased around with some soft metal which keeps it from injuring the bore of the gun. It is an improvement over anything of the kind ever invented, and that it is a good thing is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Wyatt secured a patent in thirty days after he put it before the officials in the Patent Office at Washington. The U. S. Government has promised to test the bullet, and if it is everything the inventor claims (which is quite probable), it will be used in the army.

CURRENT COMMENT.

——New York capitalists who are organizing a Wool Hat Trust are in the nick of time. The wool hat is a part of the army uniform, and the new army to be created shortly will have to pay Trust prices, of course.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

——Twenty millions of dollars for the remote chance of civilizing half that number of semi-barbarians seems to us an unwise expenditure of money. But everybody does not know a good thing when he sees it.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

—— Not a coward in the American army during the war with Spain, not a deserter from fear, and not an execution! European nations, and all other nations whom it may concern, should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.—*Sanannah News, Dem.*

——General Shafter is quoted as saying; "I doubt if there were fifty men in the country at the outbreak of the war who had any suspicion of the complications that have resulted from it." The General's estimate is too liberal by half a hundred. And the revised figures fairly represent the number who can see now how the complications will end, and what the ultimate cost will be.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Bridget, what is the child crying so wildly for?" "Sure, mum, he's just drinked all his soothing syrup and ate the cork, and I dont know what ails him, now unless its the bottle that he wants to swallow."—Tit Bits.

— Angry Wife—"It seems to me we've been married a century. I can't even remember when or where we first met." Husband (emphatically)—"I can. It was at a dinner party where there were thirteen at table."

— A temperance advocate observed an Irishman about to enter a saloon. "Do you know the devil is going in with you, my man?" said he. "Arrah, he needn't trouble himself," replied Pat. "I've only ten cents."

— Quickly Dispatched — "Mr. Spoonamore, will you please tell me what you came to see me for?" "I will, Miss McCurdy. I came to ask you to marry me." "Well, I certainly won't. Let us now enjoy the evening. Do you play chess, Mr. Spoonamore?"—*Chicago Record.*

— Legal Repartee: "Gentlemen of the jury," said the pompous lawyer, assuming his most imposing mien, "I once sat upon the Judge's bench in Iowa!" "Where was the Judge?" quickly inquired the opposing attorney, and the pompous gentleman found the thread of his argument hopelessly entangled."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Farmer Oatley (reading from a newspaper to his wife)—"It is estimated that the recent dinner given by Mrs. Bunderblank was served at a cost of at least ten dollars a plate. What must the victuals have cost?" Mrs. Oatley—"Land's sake, Joshua! and such folks always has a different plate for everything they eat."—*Harlem Life.*

Margaret Fuller's Good Shot.

Mrs. Horace Greeley had a strong antipathy to kid gloves and never wore them on any occasion One day, it is said, she met Margaret Fuller on the street and instead of greeting her with any usual salutation she touched Margaret's hand with a shudder, exclaiming: "Skin of a beast! Skin of a beast!"

"Why, what do you mean" asked Margaret in surprise "What do you wear?"

"Silk," returned Mrs. Greeley, "silk always."

Margaret touched her hand and shuddered, saying: "Entrails of a worm! Entrails of a worm!"—Exchange.

Cremation In Norway.

Norway has a law dealing with cremation. According to the act, every person over 15 years of age can be cremated after death if he or she has made a declaration in the presence of two witnesses. For those under 15 a declaration on the part of the parents is necessary. The police, the medical registrar and the doctors in attendance on the deceased have also to furnish written testimony as to the cause of death before a body can be incinerated.

Matrimonial "Mark Down."

She—You used to give me $100 whenever I asked you.

He—Well?

"And now I only get $98. Have I been marked down in your affections?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

UGLY SEA MONSTERS.

HIDEOUS DEVILFISH THAT ARE FOUND IN THE OCEAN.

A Fearsome Horned Reptile That Makes a Leap of Six Feet Out of the Water—The Horrible Barracouta of the Leeward Islands.

Among such primitive peoples as still exist not the least curious or notable trait which universally obtains is the manner in which all things uncanny or which they are unable to comprehend are by common consent ascribed to the devil. Now, it will doubtless be readily admitted that seafolk retain, even among highly civilized nations, their old world habits of thought and expression longer than any other branch of the population. This can scarcely be wondered at, since to all of us, even the least imaginative, the eternal mystery of the ocean appeals with thrilling and ever fresh effect every time that we come into close personal relations with it.

But when those whose daily bread depends upon their constant struggle with the mighty marine forces, who are familiar with so many of its marvels, are in the course of their avocations brought suddenly in contact with some seldom seen visitor of horrent aspect arising from the gloomy, unknown depths, with one accord they speak of the monster as a "devilfish," and the name never fails to stick.

So that there is not one species of devilfish, but several, each peculiar to some different part of the world and inspiring its own special terrors in the hearts of mariners of many nations. Of the devilfish that we in this country hear most about and is indelibly portrayed for us by Victor Hugo, the octopus, so much has been written and said that it is not necessary now to do much more than make passing allusion to the family, but the cephalopods embrace so vast a variety that it seems hardly fair to single out of them all the comparatively harmless octopus for opprobrium, while leaving several unmentioned the gigantic onychoteuthis of the deep sea, to say nothing of many intermediate cuttlefish. From the enormous mollusk just mentioned—which is, not unreasonably, credited by seamen with being the largest fish in the ocean—to the tiny loligo, upon which nearly all deep water fish feed, hideousness is their prevailing feature, and truly appalling of aspect some of the larger ones are, while their omniverous voracity makes them veritable sea scavengers, to whom nothing comes amiss, live or dead.

When a youngster, I was homeward bound from Sant' Ana with a cargo of mahogany and when off Cape Campeche was one calm afternoon leaning over the taffrail looking down into the blue profound on watch for fish. A gloomy shade came over the bright water and up rose a fearsome monster some 18 feet across and in general outline more like a skate or ray than anything else, all except the head. There, what appeared to be two curling horns about three feet apart, rose one on each side of the most horrible pair of eyes imaginable. A shark's eyes as he turns sideways under your vessel's counter and looks up to see if any one is coming are ghastly, green and cruel, but this thing's eyes were all these and much more. I felt that the book of Revelation was incomplete without him, and his gaze haunts me yet.

Although quite sick and giddy at the sight of such a bogy, I could not move until the awful thing, suddenly waving what seemed like mighty wings, soared up out of the water soundlessly to a height of about six feet, falling again with a thunderous splash that might have been heard for miles. I must have fainted with fright, for the next thing I was conscious of was awakening under the rough doctoring of my shipmates. Since then I have never seen one leap upward in the daytime. At night, when there is no wind, the sonorous splash is constantly to be heard, although why they make that batlike leap out of their proper element is not easy to understand. It does not seem possible to believe such awe inspiring horrors capable of playing gamboling.

At another time, while mate of a bark loading in the Tonala river, one of the Mexican mahogany ports, I was fishing one evening from the vessel's deck with a very stout line and hook for large fish.

A prowling devilfish picked up my bait and, feeling the hook, as I suppose, sprang out of the water with it. I am almost ashamed to say that I made no attempt to secure the thing, which was a comparatively small specimen, but allowed it to amuse itself until, to my great relief, the hook broke, and I recovered the use of my line, my evening's sport quite spoiled.

These ugly monsters have as yet no commercial value, although from their vast extent of flat surface they might be found worthy of attention for their skins, which should make very excellent shagreen. A closer acquaintance with them would also most probably divest them of much of the terror in which they are held at present.

It is among the Leeward islands, however, that the barracouta attains his largest dimensions and has inspired the fishermen and boatmen with such dread of him that, while they hold the universally feared shark in supreme contempt, the mere rumor of a "devilfish" anywhere in their vicinity will bring every negro within hail scrambling out of the water in doublequick time.

Whether rightly or wrongly, I have never been able to ascertain by personal observation, but undoubtedly the fact is that the barracouta is credited with an infernal propensity for inflicting a nameless mutilation upon any human being unfortunate enough to get within reach of him. He is long and narrow, blue black above, with a silvery gray belly, and swift as an arrow. His lower jaw is considerably longer than the upper, and both are armed with teeth almost exactly like those of a dog. From this configuration of the jaws it is unnecessary for the barracouta to turn on its back, like the shark, when he comes for you. Silent, straight, swift and almost invisible in those dark blue waters, the first intimation of his presence is often the fatal snap of those lethal jaws, which leaves the hapless victim beyond the hope of recovery.

There are of course many other marine monstrosities to which, with more or less show of reason, the satanic epithet has been applied, but they are very little known or noticed, except within certain narrow limits. Probably enough has been said to justify simple savages and almost equally simple minded seamen in bestowing upon the creatures of their dread a name which to them embodies all they are able to conceive of pitiless cruelty, unquenchable ferocity and unmatchable cunning.—Cornhill-Magazine.

THE BILLET OF THE BULLET.

What a British Officer Did and What an American Actor Does.

Several years ago, when England was waging one of her small border wars in northwestern India, some Ghurka regiments had taken possession of a small village, the natives having fled to a high cliff near by, from which they poured down a heavy fusillade upon their enemies. While a volunteer force of Ghurkas under an English lieutenant were scaling the cliff under cover of the bush to make a flank movement the rest of the command returned the natives' fire from the village streets.

Leaning against the doorpost of a hut stood a young English officer smoking a cigarette and giving occasional orders to his men. Within the hut the surgeon had established a small hospital. An unusual shower of whistling, singing bullets caused him to raise his eyes from the bandages to his friend in the doorway.

The officer had just taken the cigarette from his lips with his right hand. The surgeon saw him change it suddenly to his left and heard him give a calm order to his men. A few moments later loud shouts from the cliff announced that the scaling party had routed the enemy. The surgeon joined the officer in the doorway. He was blowing the last puff of smoke from the cigarette still in his left hand—the right, shattered by a bullet, swung quietly at his side.

This is a true story, and it is perhaps upon this that Mr. Gillette founded one of the most effective incidents in the telegraph office scene of his "Secret Service."—New York Tribune.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHINESE GORDON.

Gladstone's Hatred of the General and the Snub He Gave Him.

Gordon sent a message to Lord Granville that he would accept, would come to London for his instructions and start for Egypt the next day. He took the first train, arrived in London on the night of the 18th and saw Lord Granville. But he knew as well as anybody that Lord Granville's was not the deciding mind in these matters, and he wished to see Mr. Gladstone.

Now Mr. Gladstone, be it remembered, was committing his own fortunes and the fortunes of his government to General Gordon. On the success of his enterprise depended both. It was of almost equal moment, both to Mr. Gladstone and General Gordon, that they should exchange views, and that there should be a full understanding between them. Mr. Gladstone in answer to a message sent word that he was unable to see General Gordon that evening. Gordon, all impatience as he was to be off, waited 24 hours. But during all these four and twenty hours there was not one which the prime minister found himself able to give his envoy.

In plain words, he refused to see General Gordon, and Gordon left on the evening of the 19th, having had no interview with Mr. Gladstone and no communication from or with him except through a third person. The discourtesy to Gordon was something. But what of the policy? Did Mr. Gladstone mean to leave himself in a position to disavow Gordon? It is a hard supposition; but, in view of what followed, is it unjust? There is but one other—that his repugnance to meeting the man whose help he was not too proud to accept was unconquerable. We all know what followed.

If this story seems incredible, I can only say that I have it from Mr. Gladstone's own lips that he never saw Gordon.—"Mr. Gladstone," by George W. Smalley, in Harper's Magazine.

VALUABLE WASTE.

The Refuse of Photograph Galleries Turned to Good Account.

"Refiners of nitrate of silver for the use of photographers," said a man engaged in this line of business in New York to a reporter recently, "have agents traveling constantly all over the United States collecting the waste clippings of sensitized paper that accumulate in every photographic gallery. They buy all they can find and pay for it in new nitrate, allowing the photographers a good round price for his waste.

"The waste is shipped to the refiners, where the nitrate in the paper is separated from it by chemical processes and prepared for market again. This re-refined nitrate is as good as it was originally and is sold for just as much. The refiners of course make a big profit out of the waste, and the photographer is able to get a good supply of material for the old scraps that would otherwise be of no use to him.

"When one thinks of the great number of photograph galleries and studios in this country and the fact that the waste paper of them all is closely gathered by the refiners at a price that will average $1 a pound, he may get some idea of the proportion of a business that is utterly unknown outside the persons directly interested in the trade. Not only the scraps of silver sensitized papers, but those of the paper treated with a solution of gold, are eagerly sought by the refiners, and the photographer is always very willing to exchange his accumulation of, to him, worthless waste for a new stock of valuable nitrate."—Washington Star.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	13	@	13¼
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	13
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔	5	@	10
Extra	4 50	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	75
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾	@	1¾
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	28
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 125 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5¾	@	6¼
Standard A	5	@	5¾
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½	@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Palmo		@	6 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress, 24 wed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	4
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 90	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 60	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	19	@	18

BABIES THRIVE ON IT. GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ENTITLED "BABIES" SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD. SENT ON APPLICATION.

NEW YORK CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 44 cents per gallon for machine made casks and 43¼ cents per gallon for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents per barrel for Strained and 95 cents for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.35 per barrel for Hard, $2.40 for Dip, and $2.40 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year. Spirits turpentine firm at 34@33½c; rosin firm at $1.20, $1.25; tar steady, 95c; crude turpentine quiet at $1.50, $2.00, $2.00.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	32
Rosin	614
Tar	582
Crude turpentine	4

Receipts same day last year.—34 casks spirits turpentine, 435 bbls rosin, 113 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 6 cents per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4 9-16 cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 15-16 " "
Low Middling	5 9-16 " "
Middling	6 " "
Good Middling	6 5-16 " "

Same day last year middling 5¾c.

Receipts—210 bales; same day last year, 572.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm; 53 to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tide-water) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NE

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

If It's Worth Printing the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year..... 8.00
Sunday alone, 1 yea..... 1.50

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Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats

tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.

Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.

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Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.

Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose Potatoes.

Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL,
fe 2 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL,

Near Alexandria, Virginia.

For Boys. The 60th year opens Sept. 28, 1899. Important additional improvements in buildings and equipment. Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

L. M. Blackford, M. A., Principal.

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CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CITY'S NEW CHARTER

Text of the Measure As It Finally Passed the General Assembly.

LAW AS TO THE PRIMARIES.

Mayor, Aldermen, Chief of Police and Executive Committeemen Only to be Voted For—Other Officers to be Chosen by Aldermen.

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF WILMINGTON."

The General Assembly of North Carolina Do Enact:

SECTION 1. That an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington," ratified the 9th day of March, A. D., 1895, and also an Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of Wilmington," ratified the 5th day of March, A. D., 1897, be and they are hereby repealed, and all laws and clauses of laws concerning the City of Wilmington existing at the time of the ratification of the Act of March 9th, 1895, are hereby declared to be in full force and effect, except so far as they are amended by this Act.

SEC. 2. That the election of Aldermen shall be held according to the Charter of the City of Wilmington and the Acts Amendatory thereto, except that the registration books may be open for only ten days previous to the election.

SEC. 3. No member of the Board of Aldermen shall be eligible to the office of Mayor, or other city office or employment, until the expiration of the term for which such Alderman may have been elected or appointed.

SEC. 4. The Mayor of the City shall receive a salary in lieu of any and all other compensation, to be fixed by the Board of Audit and Finance, of not less than Twelve Hundred Dollars, nor more than Two Thousand Dollars per annum, which salary shall not be diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 5. No person arrested by the City Police for a violation of the laws of North Carolina or the ordinances of the City shall be brought before any other person than the Mayor for trial or submission, except upon the usual affidavit for removal now provided by law.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Mayor to have all persons who are tramps or vagrants, as defined by the laws of North Carolina, brought before him and to notify such tramps or vagrants to find employment within twenty-four hours or leave the city; and, upon failure or refusal to do so within said time, to arrest and put them to work on the streets or other city property for a period not exceeding thirty days.

SEC. 7. The terms of the City Attorney and the City Clerk and Treasurer shall be for two years, beginning on the first Monday in April of each year in which the new Board of Aldermen are to be elected under existing laws, and shall not be removed except for cause.

SEC. 8. That Jesse Wilder, C. W. Yates, S. P. McNair, H. C. McQueen and W. A. Riach be and they are hereby appointed members of the Board of Audit and Finance, whose terms shall commence upon the expiration of the term of the members of the present Board, and shall continue for two years and until their successors are appointed.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

SEC. 9. That whenever the executive committee of any political party of citizens in the City of Wilmington decide to take by primary election the sense of the members of the said party as to the proper person or persons to be presented on behalf of that party to the voters of the city at an election to be held in the city, under the laws of this State, for the election of Aldermen in the several wards of the city, and as to the proper persons to be presented to the Board of Aldermen as the candidates of that party for the offices of Mayor and Chief of Police, and for the selection of the members of the city executive committee of such party, the said committee shall file a notice of the primary, with such rules for its conduct as it may adopt, not inconsistent with this act, with the City Clerk and Treasurer of said city, at least ten days before the time designated for the holding of said primary. Such notice and rules shall be signed by the chairman or acting chairman and attested by the secretary of said executive committee, and by them certified under oath to be true and correct copies of the originals adopted by a majority of said committee. Said notice shall state the places where the voters belonging to that party are requested to cast their votes for the candidates as herein stated; and there shall be only one such place designated for each ward of the city; and the day on which such primary election is to be held—not less than ten days before the city election and the hours within which it is to be held and the names of the inspectors appointed to hold such primary election and receive the votes that may be cast thereat and make report and return thereof, and the time, when such return and report shall be made to the committee directing such primary election to be held; and, also, the date at which a second primary shall be held, as hereinafter provided, in cases where no one person voted for shall have received a majority vote of those cast at the first primary. On the filing of the said notice, and, if the said committee shall have adopted rules for the conduct of said primary, upon the filing of said rules, as provided, with the city clerk and treasurer, the said officer shall immediately cause the same to be copied in a book to be kept and preserved in his office for that purpose and the said notice and rules to be published in three issues each of at least two, or more in his discretion, of the daily newspapers published in said city, under his certificate that the same were filed in his office and the primary called pursuant thereto.

SEC. 10. That no person can vote or take part in the proceedings of any primary election who is not by the laws of the State a lawful elector at the time such primary election is held.

SEC. 11. That the executive committee appointing the inspectors to hold such primary election may declare the terms and conditions on which legal electors offering to vote at such election shall be regarded and taken as proper members of the party at whose instance or in whose interest such primary election has been called or may be held, and therefore entitled to vote at such election as a member of that party, and to provide rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the conduct of such primary. And upon the filing and publication of said rules and regulations, as hereinbefore provided, any person who shall knowingly and will fully violate or attempt to violate the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned in the discretion of the court trying the same; provided, that the rule or regulation so violated or attempted to be violated be not inconsistent with the provisions of this act or the law of the State. And the record of the said rules and regulations in the office of the City Clerk and Treasurer shall be received in any court of this State as the evidence of the primary rules and regulations adopted by said party.

SEC. 12. That any recognized member of the party in whose interest such election is held may challenge the right of any person offering to vote at such election and the inspectors there authorized to hold, and holding, such election shall determine on the evidence then furnished whether the person so offering is entitled to vote at such election, and shall receive or reject such votes so offered as to them the evidence for or against the right of the persons so offering to vote shall reasonably warrant.

SEC. 13. That the polls shall be open for such primary elections from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and all votes shall be by ballot. The report to the committee so directing such primary elections by the officers holding the same, shall be in writing, with which the original ballots shall be returned and the poll list of the voters made at the time of the voting and the reasons on which any challenged vote was received or rejected. Said committee shall carefully examine the returns and reports so made and thereupon decide who are the persons that have been chosen by the majority vote cast in the primary election, and as candidates of the party for the office of aldermen at the approaching election; and such of the executive offices of the city to be voted for by the aldermen then to be elected as are mentioned in Section 9. The majority vote in a ward shall determine the result in that ward as to the persons to be the candidates of the party in that ward for aldermen and the committeemen from the ward to serve on the party's city executive committee. The majority of the aggregate vote cast in all the wards shall determine who shall be the party's candidates for Mayor and such other of the officials as are mentioned in Section 9. The said committee shall without delay publish in at least one issue each of two daily newspapers published in said city the tabulated statement of the result of the primary and declare who shall have been nominated and for what office, and also for what offices by reason of no person having received a majority of the vote cast there has been a failure to nominate. Thereupon, the second primary shall be held, as may be necessary because of the failure to nominate at the time designated in the first notice, and by the same inspectors appointed to hold the first primary, no other than the first notice being necessary; and at such primary only the two persons who shall have been voted for and received the highest and next highest vote in the first primary for candidates for a particular office shall be voted for in the second primary for that office; unless, either of those shall publicly withdraw by letter addressed to the said committee, in which event the third highest shall be then substituted for the person so withdrawing, or the fourth highest; and so on, if the persons voted for in the first and entitled to be voted for in the second primary shall in said manner withdraw. And the vote shall be canvassed and the result declared in the same manner as herein provided for the first primary.

SEC. 14. That except as herein provided all elections at primary elections under this act shall be regulated by the election law of the said city in force at the time such primary election is held as nearly as the same can be done.

SEC. 15. That if any person who is not entitled to vote under this act shall vote at any primary election held hereunder, or vote more than once, or personate another person, or in any name other than his own legal name, or in any manner disturb the orderly proceedings of any such election, or intimidate, or in any manner attempt to intimidate, or to deter from voting, or bribe or attempt to bribe, any lawful voter, or impose, or attempt to impose on any lawful voter, a ticket or ballot other than it appears on its face to be, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than $10.00, or be sentenced to hard labor upon the streets of the city for not more than three months, one or both at the discretion of the court trying the case.

SEC. 16. That the inspectors who may hold such primary elections under this act, and return the votes, proceedings and actions thereof, herein provided, shall before assuming the duties make oath before some officer authorized to administer an oath, that they will honestly, faithfully, and to the best of their ability, do and perform all the duties of their respective offices, and any willful violation of said oath or of any other taken under the provisions of this act, shall be held to be perjury, and shall be punished as provided by the laws of the State for the crime of perjury.

The Chief of Police and the Sheriff of New Hanover County are required to see that good order is preserved at such election, and may arrest and present for commitment to the nearest officer clothed with the power of justice of the peace, all persons who may be guilty of any violation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 17. That the inspectors holding such primary election under the provisions of this Act may of their own motion, or in case of the challenge of any person offering to vote, if they deem there is any doubt of the propriety under the provisions of this Act of the vote so offered, require of the person so offering to vote his oath as to the fact which authorized the vote, and if the person so offering to vote declines to make the oath so demanded, his vote shall be rejected.

SEC. 18. That the costs and expenses of holding such primary election shall be borne by the city. The compensation of each of the inspectors shall be three dollars a day, and all charges and expenses shall be reasonable.

SEC. 19. That there shall be three inspectors of election appointed for each election precinct at such primary election, and in making the appointment of inspectors the executive committee shall, so far as possible, select qualified voters from a list of names agreed upon by a majority of the candidates before a primary election; provided, such agreed list is filed with the committee on such days as may be designated by the committee.

SEC. 20. That the executive committee of the city, when they are petitioned by one hundred qualified electors of the same political party the committee belongs to, shall call and cause to be held a primary election as provided for in this act; and should the committee refuse to call or hold such primary election as petitioned for, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days or more than ninety days.

SEC. 21. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 22. This Act shall be in force from and after the ratification.

Blood Poison

With following Symptoms:

Old Running Sores, Mucous Patches, Copper Colored Spots, Pimples, Ulcers and Painful Swellings.

CURED

TO STAY CURED BY

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.)

PATIENTS CURED BY B. B. B. 15 YEARS AGO ARE WELL TODAY, WITH NO TRACE OF THE DISEASE LEFT.

This scourge of the 16th century—this heritage of woe—blighting one generation with the taint of another—this foe to humanity, which has baffled the skill of practicing doctors, becomes a comparatively mild disorder of rather insignificant import when Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is used, both because of the removal of all the present evils and the prevention of those to come. The patient who uses B. B. B. may feel assured of a speedy cure, and of full protection against the many evil consequences which have invested Blood Poison with the terrors of an endless and incurable disease. The following symptoms: **Falling Hair, Sore Throat, Swollen Glands, Eruptions, Pustules and Ulcers of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Rheumatism, Bone Pains and other evidences of Blood Disease** cured for life without mercury by steadily and persistently using Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.)

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is the only remedy which has really effected a permanent cure of this terrible disease. B. B. B. is a powerful vegetable Blood remedy, which, when it mixes with the diseased blood, causes the humors and germs to leave the body through the pores of the skin and excretory organs. B. F. Price, a Philadelphia druggist, recently wrote us when ordering another gross of B. B. B., that when people afflicted with Blood Poison call for a remedy he invariably advised them to use 6 to 14 bottles of B. B. B., taking the medicine regularly, and he never knew of a case that failed of a permanent cure. It has been on the market now for 17 years, and we have recent letters from patients who were cured years ago, saying that they are as well as can be at the present time, with no trace of the disease left. This proves that the poison was entirely driven out of the system, and hence a permanent cure effected. **It is the cure that counts.**

A TERRIBLE CASE CURED.

ATLANTA, GA., July 2, '96.

"BLOOD BALM CO.: For several years I have been suffering from a constitutional blood poison, which has resisted the treatment of our best physicians, and the use of the most noted medicines which were advertised to cure just such complaints.

"I was troubled with a copper colored eruption all over my body and limbs, with loss of appetite, excruciating pain in my back, aching of my joints, general debility, emaciation, falling off of my hair, sore throat and great nervousness. I became incredulous, but being told that your B. B. B. was a strong blood purifier, and that it did not require a patient to use a gross before he was cured, I commenced its use. Within two weeks' time I felt improved, and, from the persistent use of my system, had renewed hope. I have taken about ten bottles, and feel as well and sprightly as any man. My appetite and strength have returned, and my hair does not fall out. I do not hesitate to say that B. B. B. has no equal as a general blood purifier, and any one who will use only one bottle will be convinced that it has no equal in these parts. I still continue its use, as it is a splendid tonic, and keeps my system in a fine condition. You have the liberty to direct any sufferer to me, in person, and I will convince him that B. B. B. is a whale. C. S. W."

(Original letter may be seen at our office.)

HEREDITARY BLOOD POISON.

ATLANTA, March 5, 1896.

"During the month of February, 1881, I bought from Dr. Gilliam one bottle of B. B. B. for my four-year old boy, who had what doctors termed hereditary blood poison, and to my utter astonishment one bottle cured him. In February, 1895 my second son, 13 years of age, was literally covered with ugly syphilitic sores on his legs and a terrible eruption on his head. He was cured with two bottles of B. B. B. As a quick and sure blood cleanser it has no equal.

JAMES HILL."

FELT LIKE A NEW MAN.

"ATLANTA, Ga., March 5, 1896.

"Early in October, 1880, I commenced the use of B. B. B. for a severe case of bad blood, which had resisted all other treatment. Within ten days my health commenced to improve, and all sores were healing, and before completing the second bottle every sore had been healed and every vestige of the disease gave way, and I felt like a new man. I used only three bottles, and have been sound and well for years."

FELIX FOSTER.

More testimonials of the wonderful cure of Blood Diseases by B. B. B. are printed in a little book on Blood Diseases, which is sent free of charge to any one. B. B. B. is for sale by all druggists at $1 per large bottle. It cures the smallest pimple to the worst case of scrofula or Blood Poison. Six bottles of B. B. B. sent, charges prepaid, to any one on receipt of $5.00. Book free.

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ma 1 1y we su

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS

QUINA-LAROCHE

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as the Best Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever and All Malarial Troubles; it increases the Appetite, strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire System.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot

E. Fougera & Co., 26-30 N. William St. New York

no 9 9m we

Kainit.

Seed Oats, all Kinds

Seed Potatoes.

GENERAL STOCK

GROCERIES.

At Wholesale.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

fe 9 tf

A Few Bargains Left in Damaged Furniture.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES:

Cane Seat Chairs.	50c
Oak Sideboards, . . .	$7.00
Oak Beds, ...	2.00
Oak Bedroom Suits,	11.00
Woven Wire Springs,	1.00 and up.

And everything on our floors at a Sacrifice. Come Early. TERMS CASH.

THE SNEED CO.

fe 26 tf

White Shirt and Rug Sale!

One Week From Monday, Feb. 27th, to Saturday, March 4th.

A Fine Chance to Put in a Supply of Shirts.

BARGAIN No. 1—Men and Boys' Shirts unlaundered, good quality of Shirting, reinforced front and back, well made, patent neck-band best fit, all sizes, each 35c, or $2 00 per half doz. This is a regular 50c Shirt. Bargain No. 2—Same style as bargain No. 1, but finer quality Shirting, all linen bosom, each 45c or $2.50 per half dozen. This Shirt is sold elsewhere at 65 and 75c. Bargain No. 3—Very best grade, heavy linen bosom with all the latest improvements. This Shirt is our regular $1.00 grade, each 69c or $3.75 for half dozen. Bargain No. 4—White Laundered Shirts. Our regular 65c Shirt this week 45c each, or $2 50 per half dozen. Sold elsewhere for 75c. Bargain No. 5—Our 75c grade this week 55c each, or $3 00 for half dozen. Bargain No. 6—Our $1.00 grade this week 69c each, or $4 00 for half dozen. Bargain No. 7—Our $1.25 grade this week 79c each, or $4 50 for half dozen

GREAT SALE OF RUGS.

BARGAIN No. 8—Our 75c Brussel Rug with Fringe, this week only 50c. Bargain No. 9—Our $1.25 Tapestry Fringed Rug, 1½ yards long, this week only 98c. Bargain No. 10—Our $1.0 Jute Rug with Fringe, 33x72 inches, this week only 75c. Bargain No. 11—Our 50c Smyrna Fring d Rug, this week only 35c. Bargain No. 12—Our $1.00 Jute Rug, Fringed, this week only 69c. Bargain No. 13—Smyrna Rugs, price $1.65, this week at $1 25. Bargain No. 14—50c Door Mats, this week 35c.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS.—All Wool Ingrain Carpet at 50c per yard. Full Line Matting at 1c up. Bargains in Lace Curtains and Window Shades.

Yours for Bargains,

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Phone 118 and 218. FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

fe 26 tf

OFFICE SUPPLIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF ALL KINDS OF

Commercial Stationery and Blank Books.

Those merchants who are quick to give an order to every "Knight of the Grip" that drops in to shake hands, will save money if they will take the trouble to ask prices of us.

We will at least pay the freight. Try us.

C. W. YATES & CO.

fe 26 tf

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

All Deposits Made on or Before March 1st, begin to draw Interest on That Day at Rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

fe 25 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C

At the close of Business Feb. 4th, 1899. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$ 990,879.97	Capital	$ 125,000.00
Overdrafts	508 33	Surplus	70,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,000.00	Undivided profits	18,448 05
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000.00	Circulation	40,950.00
Due from app'd res've ag'ts $110,483 09		Deposits U. S. Treas.	$ 90,000.00
Due from other banks	185,165.38	Deposits from Banks	313,477.45
Cash on hand	119,176.13—407,825.19	Deposits from individuals	691,987.58—955,415.03
Total	$1,909,813.08	Total	$1,209,813.08

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Feb. 4, '97.	Feb. 4, '98.	Feb. 4, '99
Total Deposits	$589,000	$637,091	$955,415
Surplus and Net Profits	64,100	74,200	88,448

Dividend Paid—6 Per Cent. Per Annum.

☞ Last Installment of Capital Paid in October, 1896. fe 16 tf

The Big Racket Wants to Tell You

About the new Silks they have just received. A long new Tafeta Silk at 48c, fine Plaid Silks for Waists at 50c, beautiful Satin in Black, White and every color, at 50c, Satin Duchess, all Silk, Black, at 75c.; 27-inches wide at $1.00. We have a big line of Waist Lining. Come and see our line.

We have just received a big line of new Braid at from 4c, 5c, 7c, 17c and up to 21c.

Jets all the way from 5c to 25c.

Buttons of all kinds and prices.

Our Dress Goods are the largest we ever had, and our goods are up to date. We have all grades of new, nice goods to please you and save you money.

Our stock of Spring Gingham the best on the market at 10c; Silk Gingham at 31c; fine Check Gingham at 5c; nice Dress Ginghams at 6c.

Nice new Piques from 10 to 35c per yard.

A big line of Black Flannels from 20 to 45c, specially cheap.

Our Table Linen is a special attraction. Nice fine White Bleached Table Damask, 54 inches wide, at 20c, 25c and 35c up to $1.00 per yard.

Doylies at almost every price, from 25c to $2.00 per dozen, special value.

Remember our notions where we are displaying lots of cheap things. Notions of all kinds.

We have 300 pairs of Corsets to sell at and below cost. If you need a Corset come and see us; we will save you money.

In Shoes we are doing quite a nice business at bottom prices. Our Men Shoes at $1.00 are very pretty, but we have them from $1.00 to $4.00 a pair.

We handle Children Shoes for 18c to $1.00 a pair. Women Shoes from 50c to $3.00 a pair.

Ladies damaged Kid Gloves at 25c a pair.

Bring your card and get it punched with every cash purchase, as I have just received a big line of fine Chairs and Tables and Glassware to redeem them with. Come to us for bargains in every department at Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

P. S.—Remember our Dress Linings. We have everything in rare Silks and Tafetas and Cambrics at money saving prices to you.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

fe 19 tf

JOB PRINTING.

BOOK BINDING AND RULING.

THE STAR JOB PRINTING OFFICE, BOOK BINDERY AND RULING ROOMS ARE COMPLETE IN THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

EVERY VARIETY OF PRINTING, RULING AND BINDING DONE NEATLY, EXPEDITIOUSLY & CHEAPLY.

WM. H. BERNARD, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE

SAL

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:30 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M., Laurinburg 6:38 P. M., Hamlet 8:35 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Atlanta, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 42—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:45 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:12 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 6:30 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 3:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 5:45A. M., Wadesboro 6:51 A. M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:33 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 36—Leaves Hamlet 8:30 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:51 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 408—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:33 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:30 P. M.

Train 405—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11.37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 403—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:19 P. M.

Train 409—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:30 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 2:30 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth, Va. ja 19 tf

Atlantic and Yadkin Railway.

Condensed Schedule.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 30 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	2 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 12 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 08 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 58 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 22 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	10 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 30 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, General Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

fe 18 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AND

GEORGETOWN, S. C.

Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA ..... Saturday, February 25
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, March 4

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE..... Saturday, February 25
ONEIDA ..... Saturday, March 4

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA ..... Tuesday, February 28
GEO. W. CLYDE..... Tuesday, March 7

No passenger boats.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. fe 25 tf

For any kind of GOOD SHOES

Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.

Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.

The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are Beauties. Try them also.

We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

ja 26 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Feb. 6, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.36 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.33 P. M., Petersburg 6.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia 3.50 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 5.34 P. M., Warsaw 8 48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.30 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.23 A. M., Washington 7 01 A. M., Baltimore 8.32 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M. New York 1.03 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 3.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 8.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.50 P. M., Chadbourn 5.38 P. M. Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.30 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Due Boston †1.08 P. M., New York *3.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.36 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M., †Norfolk 2.20 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.20 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.36 A. M.

FROM THE SOU

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1.

PHILIPPINES SITUATION.

Gunboats Shelling the Jungles—More Skirmishing—Japad Furnishing Arms to Filipinos.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, Feb. 28, 10:10 A. M.—The rebels at Malabon fired upon the cruiser Callao from the jungle yesterday while Admiral Dewey was visiting the Monadnock. Three shells were dropped by the monitor into the Malabon church, demolishing the structure and killing a number of rebels who were inside.

A factory at Malolos is reported to be running day and night to supply ammunition for the insurgents. The ignorance of the natives is shown by the fact that they have collected empty Springfield shells and are refilling them. Over two thousand of these cartridges have been discovered in houses in Pandacan by an officer of the Washington volunteers.

The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord have gone on a ten day's cruise, presumably looking for filibusters. It is believed that arms are being landed in small quantities at northern ports.

Everything was absolutely quiet last night, both inside and outside the city.

More Skirmishing.

2.35 P. M.—There has been the usual desultory firing along various parts of the line, but the only casualties to-day are Capt. David S. Elliott, of Company G, Twentieth Kansas volunteers, and a private of the same regiment. They are both seriously wounded. They were shot by the enemy's sharpshooters near Caloocan.

A battalion of the Twenty-third U. S. infantry relieved the battalion of the California volunteers at San Pedro Macati to day. The latter will be ordered to embark on the transport St. Paul to morrow.

Japan Furnishing Arms to Filipinos.

MADRID, February 28.—The *Reforma* asserts that it has received letters from reliable sources at Manila saying that thirty cannon, thirty thousand rifles and several million cartridges from Japan have been landed at Sual, on the Gulf of Lingayen, on the west coast of the island of Luzon and about one hundred miles from Manila, and have been taken thence to Malolos, the seat of the rebel government.

The *Reforma* adds: "Japan evidently intends to act towards the Americans in the Philippines as the Americans acted toward the Spaniards in Cuba."

GERMANY THREATENS CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Reported Action of the German Warship Irene in the Philippines Denounced As a Canard.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—During the session to-day of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, the minister of foreign affairs, Baron Von Buelow, made a statement relative to affairs in China. He said that in view of the anti-foreign irritation, particularly the fact that several Germans were grossly insulted and afterwards assaulted at Tien Tsin last Saturday, he had instructed the German minister at Pekin, Baron Von Heyking, to make it perfectly clear that if such acts were not severely punished or if there was a recurrence of such acts, grave consequences would ensue for the Chinese government. He added: "We do not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of China, but duty compels us to protect the lives and property of Germans."

German Warship Irene.

With reference to the statements published in foreign newspapers regarding the supposed action of the German warship Irene in the Philippine islands, and the alleged conduct of Rear Admiral Dewey, who, it has been said, threatened to sink the steam pinnace of the Irene, the minister of foreign affairs said these statements belong to the category of "plump carnards," previously described by him. So far as he knew, the Irene was at Hong Kong, and the only German warship at Manila was the Kaiserine Augusta. There were, he added, a considerable number of German merchants in the Philippine islands, whom the German navy was anxious to protect during the Hispano-American war. "We hope," the minister said, "that our countrymen will find full security under American rule."

A RACE FOR A LIFE.

Reprieve for a Condemned Choctaw Indian Reaches the Execution Grounds Just in Time.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ANTLERS, I. T., February 28.—The race of the courier of United States Judge Clayton's Court for the life of Walla Tonka, the condemned Choctaw Indian, was won by a hair's breadth by the courier, who made the wild ride from South McAlester to Alikchi. Walla Tonka was to have been shot Monday morning for the murder of his uncle, and had come to the execution grounds, as he had promised to do, having been at liberty pending final action by the court.

Last week a reprieve for a re-hearing of the case was ordered by Judge Clayton and the courier was dispatched on the eighty-mile journey. Rain was falling in torrents and there was every cause for fear that he could not make Alikchi, as he had but one broncho to carry him the distance.

It was after after midnight Sunday morning when the rider reached the flooded Kiaunchi river. Here he stopped till daylight and then with his hand on the pommel of his saddle swam the stream with his pony. The pony was almost exhausted when Big Creek was reached and a long detour was necessary, which caused hours of delay. Night came and more rain, and when the Seven Devils hill was reached the broncho fell to the ground with the rider and both slept, though but ten miles from Alikchi.

Before dawn they were up again, and finally the broncho, bearing the courier, staggered to the execution grounds where the witnesses, executioners and stolid Walla Tonka were awaiting the fatal moment. The Indian heard his reprieve without comment and will appear before Judge Clayton forthwith.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY BILL.

Partial Conference Report on the Postoffice Bill Agreed to by the Senate.

CHARGES AGAINST HANNA.

Public Building Bills Passed—The Senate Army Reorganization Sent to Committee in House—Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—When the Senate convened at 11 o'clock Senator Frye, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported the Shipping Subsidy bill, with "a good many restrictive amendments." At his request it took the place on the calendar of the bill of the same title previously reported.

Senator Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution continuing the select committee on the Nicaragua canal and authorizing it to hold sessions during the recess of Congress.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, presented a partial conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill and it was agreed to. The matter in disagreement is the subject of special appropriations for fast mail service for the South and between Kansas City and Newton, Kansas. The Senate further insisted upon its amendments and another conference was ordered.

A bill was passed establishing a branch home of the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers, at Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, South Carolina, for the use of disabled officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army and navy of the United States.

Historical Painting.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, in the name of Mr. Henry S. Welcome, of London, formerly of Indiana, tendered to the Senate an oil painting of the Indian princess Pocahontas. Mr. Daniel delivered a beautiful and eloquent review of the historical events with which Pocahontas was identified, and also paid a tribute to Mr. Welcome, saying he was a patron of art and science, president of the American Society, in London, and one of the most prominent Americans in England.

Senator Hansbrough, acting chairman of the Committee on Library offered a resolution accepting the painting on behalf of the Senate and extending to the donor the thanks of the Senate. The resolution was adopted.

The Bribery Charges Against Hanna.

The consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, but Senator Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, interrupted its consideration to present the report of the majority of the committee on the charges of bribery made by a committee of the Ohio State Senate against Hon. M. A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio. The report presented by Senator Chandler was written. He said the committee had decided not to ask the Senate for authority to make further investigation, and to be discharged from further consideration of the Ohio State Senate report.

Senator Turley, Tennessee, on behalf of three members of the committee, presented a written minority report, advocating further investigation of the charges."

Senator Allen, Nebraska, another member of the committee, said he did not join in either the majority or the minority report, but submitted one for himself. "In view of the fact," said he, "that this Congress will expire in three days and Senator Hanna's term will expire with it. there is not time to consider the matter."

When consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed a number of amendments were agreed to and the bill was then temporarily laid aside.

The following House bills providing for public buildings, were then passed: Brunswick, Ga., $50,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., $50,000; the bill for a public building at Tampa, Fla., was passed, the limit of cost being fixed at $350,000 and a conference with the House requested.

Senator Perkins, California, reported the Fortifications Appropriations bill and it was placed on the calendar.

At 5.10 P. M. the Senate went into executive session.

House of Representatives.

The Senate Army Reorganization bill which came over from the Senate was, at Senator Hull's request, sent to the Committee on Military Affairs for consideration.

Mr. Mercer, Republican, of Nebraska, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, then called up the special order setting aside to-day for the consideration of Public Building bills. He explained the order in which the committee had decided to call up the various bills favorably acted upon by the committee of the whole ten days ago. Sixty-two bills had been acted upon. The thirty-nine of the classification given preference provided for buildings in cities having first class postoffices, Federal courts or custom houses and carried $7,290,000. The other twenty-three bills carried $1,322,000. He then called up the first of the bill, that providing for a public building at Elizabeth City, N. C.

Mr. Maddox, Democrat, Georgia, who has been opposing the public building bills, secured twenty minutes in which to make a general statement. He said that he had led with success the fight against a public building combine in the Fifty-third Congress. He contended that in the present state of the treasury, not one of these bills could stand alone and pass without the support of a log rolling combine. He called attention to the fact that the States represented by the fifteen members of the committee got $5,700,000. The Southern members, however, got only a pitiful pittance. For every dollar they got the Northern members of the committe got ten.

The bill was passed upon division—111 to 14. This bill carries $50,000. A number of other bills were then passed, the demand for ayes and noes being defeated. Among them was Brunswick, Ga., $50,000.

After the passage of this bill Mr. Maddox admitted the inability of the small minority to place the members upon record. He had done his duty, he said, and so far as he was concerned he was now willing to have the rest of the bills sent up in a bunch and passed.

Mr. Dockery, Democrat, Missouri, followed in the same line. He and his colleagues were powerless to antagonize the combination supporting these bills. They had the support of the Committee on Rules, and he would content himself during the remainder of the day with voting against each of the bills.

When the bills of the second class were reached, beginning with the bill for a public building at New Iberia, La., Mr. Payne, Republican, of New York, the floor leader of the majority, made a twenty-minutes speech in opposition to bills of this class.

The Postoffice Bill.

Mr. Loud, Republican, of California, here interposed a partial conference report of the Postoffice Appropriation bill. It left unsettled the question of fast mail service added by the Senate, the conferees reporting that they could not agree on the time. This precipitated an unexpected contest, but the motion to concur in the Senate amendment was agreed to—116 to 34—on a standing vote, and the yeas and nays were taken. The vote resulted 142 to 86, thus finally adopting the special mail amendments of the Senate and also making a complete agreement on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The amendments added by the Senate and not concurred in, provide "for necessary and special facilities on the trunk lines from New York and Washington to Atlanta and New Orleans, $171,238," at the discretion of the Postmaster General; for similar facilities from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Ks., $95,000.

The House then returned to public building bills, and the following additional bills were passed: Winston, N. C., $50,000; New Iberia, La., $80,000; Bristol, Tenn., $50,000; Anniston, Ala., $50,000. The only bill defeated was that providing for a building at Bluefield, W. Va.

At 6.10 P. M. the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to morrow.

THE POPE SERIOUSLY ILL.

Taken Suddenly and Had a Prolonged Fainting Fit Yesterday Morning.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

ROME, February 28.—The Pope was taken suddenly ill this morning and his audience was suspended. Later he had a prolonged fainting fit.

The Pope had a fatiguing day yesterday, receiving congratulations on the approaching anniversary of his coronation, and complained of the cold, which has been intense for two days. This morning the Pontiff complained of a pain in his side. Dr. Laponi found some fever and ordered the patient to remain in bed and take a complete rest. The physician has since visited the Pope three times. It is almost certain that the Pontificial receptions and ceremonies fixed for March 2nd and March 3rd will be countermanded.

LONDON, March 1.—The Rome correspondent of the *Daily Mail* says:

"It is feared the Pope has pneumonia and will not recover. Cardinal Oreglia, of the Sacred College, has been in the apartment of His Holiness the entire evening."

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Demand Strong—Further Advances in Bleached Cottons and Prints.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 28.—The demand for staple and fancy cottons keeps up well on both spot and through mail orders. There is not the least difficulty in selling merchandise. The trouble is to find goods sufficient to fill the orders coming forward. The tone of the market was very strong throughout. Further advances were reported in bleached cottons, in wide sheetings and in prints, and the tendency was still upwards in all lines.

NICARAGUA'S REVOLUTION.

Rebel Commander Surrenders to American and British Naval Forces.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua Via Galveston, February 28.—General Reyes, the rebel commander, surrendered voluntarily yesterday at Bluefields, to Captains Simons and Burr, respectively commanding the United States gunboat Marietta and the British second class cruiser Intrepid, who then landed eighty marines for police duty.

WARM WIRELETS.

The transport Sedgewick, formerly the Chester, sailed from Savannah, with a cargo of mules and horses for Cienfuegos.

The trial of Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore, on the charge of complicity with her husband in the robbery of Martin Mahon, was adjourned yesterday owing to the absence of Mahon, who is needed to testify for the prosecution.

Physicians in attendance upon Mr. Kipling issued the following bulletin yesterday: "Mr. Kipling's condition does not so far show any improvement. He still has symptoms, due to the inflammation of the upper lobe of each lung, delirium and fever."

An Age of Largeness.

Nothing is more characteristic of the age than the large units of its enterprise, says Seth Low in The Atlantic. A single building today will hold as many tenants as a block of buildings in the beginning of the century, a single bridge of our time will cost as much as 20 bridges of the earlier day, and so one might go through the entire catalogue of private and public undertakings. But size often makes simple things difficult. Any one building a house in the country, when he has dug a well, has solved the problem of his water supply, but to supply water for a great city calls for the outlay of millions of dollars and for the employment of the best engineering talent in the land. Yet nothing has happened except that the problem has been magnified. Thus the difficulties created by the multiplication table are very real, so that the very enlargement of opportunity that democracy has brought with it has faced democracy with problems far harder than were formerly presented to any government.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED—QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

GERMAN SHIPS WILL WITHDRAW.

Action Taken That Removes All Danger of a Clash With U. S. Forces.

IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

German Government Places the Lives and Property of Its Subjects There Under Protection of the U. S. Government—It Relieves Tension.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—The German government has set at rest effectually the rumors of a purpose on its part, directly or indirectly, to embarrass the United States in the Philippine islands and has given a signal manifestation of its desire to promote the most cordial relations between Germany and the United States, by ordering the withdrawal of all vessels of its navy from Philippine waters and placing the lives and property of its subjects there under the protection of the United States government. The action taken is regarded as

A Stroke in Diplomacy

by which will be removed all possibility of a clash between German interests in and about Manila, and gives notice to all the world, and especially to any Americans who entertained any suspicions of sinister designs by Germany, of the wish and purpose of the German empire to cultivate the friendship of the United States. By it Germany at once places the protection of all her large interests in the islands almost completely in our hands.

The announcement of this act of the German government came at the close of a day that had been full of sensational rumors of a clash between the Americans and Germans in Manila, the rumors finally going so far as to assert that Admiral Dewey had fired on and sunk a German vessel at Manila.

Sensational Rumors Disproved.

These rumors spread, and some of the more cautious naval officers were infected with fear for the moment, for while they had not the slightest idea that there had been any trouble between the American and German ships, still they realized that there was always the possibility of an accident aboard ship that might result disastrously. The lingering fear in naval circles was set to rest finally at the close of the day by the receipt of some dispatches from Manila, but without mention of any untoward incident.

Based on this fact, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Captain Crowninshield and General Corbin all took the responsibility of denying the rumors in the strongest terms.

Finally, at the close of the day and after the official close of the departments, announcement was made of the reason for the great confidence the officials had in the falsity of the rumors, the statement being authorized that by one bold stroke Germany had removed all possibility of any clash between hotheads at Manila.

German Ships Withdrawn From Manila.

It was announced that the German government had ordered their ships away from Manila, probably to their new naval station at Kiachau on the Chinese coast. The announcement was coupled with the statement that the German vessels were needed there. This may be the case, for the story has come to Washington that the Chinese have been abusing some German citizens almost in the shadow of the Chinese capital, at Tien Tsin. The Germans have come to believe that the only way to meet such cases is by punitive measures, and as Tien Tsin is at the head of navigation on the Pieho river, just below Pekin, it may be the purpose to send some warships up the river, to convey an idea of the German displeasure.

The German government followed this announcement to the State Department of a purpose to order its vessels away from the Philippines with a formal application to the United States Government to undertake the protection "of all the Germans in the Philippines, not only in person but in property. This was regarded as a signal manifestation of confidence that the administration felt could not be resisted and as practically formal notice that the Germans have no ulterior purpose in the Philippines, and rather than be subjected to suspicion on that score had taken the course of turning over the care of the welfare of their citizens to the United States government. The President very promptly accepted the trust, and there will be no German ships either at Manila or Iloilo to disturb the relations between the two countries by forming the basis of sensational and false rumors.

It is not known here at this moment just what German ships were actually in Philippine waters. The press reports have mentioned the arrival at Manila of the German flagship Kaiserin Augusta a few days ago, and if Berlin accounts are accurate she is the only representative of the German navy there, for the Irene sailed away some weeks ago.

U. S. Government's Responsibility.

It is possible that by assuming this responsibility the United States government has accepted liability for any damages that may be sustained by the German residents and interests at Manila, but it is probable that the application must have been granted and responsibility assured anyhow, as it is believed that Admiral Dewey and General Otis had assured the German commander of the Augusta of their ability to protect every interest in Manila as a reason why German forces and marines should not be landed. It is official opinion that whatever the responsibility for damages it will not be too large for the benefit which will accrue. In the first place there is no doubt that the insurgents cherished the idea that the Germans were favorable to their cause and this led to the hope that they might actively intervene. Such a result possibly might have been brought about through some cunningly planned action by the insurgents that should involve the German and American sailors in a collision. Then, too, this frank action on the part of the German Government is calculated to relieve the tension that was beginning to manifest itself, not that there was the slightest sign of this in any of the official relations of the governments of United States and Germany, but unguarded utterances in the press of both countries, based on little understood negotiations, were steadily tending to cause friction that might in the end have had grave results. All of this, however, it is believed, may be expected to disappear now, and once it is understood that the only issues between the two governments are rather abstruse economical ones, and do not in any manner concern territory wanted by either, no reason is seen why the old friendship should not prevail.

The London *Daily Graphic* publishes, from a Samon correspondent, a story of recent events there, attributing the whole trouble to the attempts of Germany to upset the Berlin treaty and to secure supremacy in the islands.

MEETING BOARD OF HEALTH.

Held Yesterday Afternoon at the Office of the Superintendent.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, but beyond the acceptance and approval of the monthly report of Dr. W. D. McMillan, the superintendent, no business of importance was transacted.

The report shows that during February thirty-four deaths have occurred, twenty-one white and thirteen colored. Of the number, twenty-three were females and eleven were males.

Two transit permits for the burial of white corpses were issued, and one white body was brought to the city for interment. The bodies of three negroes were also brought to the city for interment.

During the month 1,987 inspections were made by the health officers; 1,717 of the premises were found in fair condition, 270 in bad condition and one in need of immediate attention, which it received. Thirty-eight special inspections were also made, and 457 orders for disinfectants were filled.

Two rooms were fumigated during the month, but no quarantines were established in the city limits.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—28 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—169 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 74 barrels rosin, 43 barrels tar.

Carolina Central Railroad—3 casks spirits turpentine, 31 barrels rosin, 81 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—24 barrels tar.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—7 bales cotton, 180 barrels rosin, 98 barrels tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—2 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 99 barrels rosin, 228 barrels tar.

Schooner Gold Leaf—11 casks spirits turpentine.

Schooner Joseph—7 bales cotton, 154 barrels rosin.

Schooner Stonewall—2 bales cotton, 7 casks spirits turpentine, 76 barrels rosin, 68 barrels tar.

Schooner Mary Ann—40 barrels rosin.

Total—Cotton, 210 bales; spirits turpentine, 32 casks; rosin, 614 barrels; tar, 582 barrels; crude turpentine, 4 barrels.

"Under the Red Robe."

The sale of reserve seats for the presentation of Stanly Weyman's popular drama, "Under the Red Robe" will begin at Gerken's to-morrow morning. Mr. William Morris, who is at the head of the company presenting the play, is by no means a stranger to Wilmington theatre goers, having presented "Lost Paradise" in this city a few seasons ago. "Under the Red Robe" will be a really high class play and doubtless be witnessed by a large audience.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Stock Wanted—Stock of the Murchison National Bank wanted, for which a small premium will be paid. Apply at the STAR OFFICE. ma 1 2t

For Sale—At Burgaw, in good order, one 15 horse-power Engine and Boiler, one 50 saw Cotton Gin, one Brooks Press. Apply to The Worth Co. fe 28 tf

Andrew J. Howell, Jr., Bookseller and Stationer, Blank Books, Stationery, Letter Files, Ink, etc. Magazines and latest Books. 103½ Princess street. fe 28 tf

I Am Not a Candidate for Mayor or Chief of Police, but can serve you when you want anything in Country Produce. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consignments solicited. L. Tate Bowden, No. 6, Princess street. fe 26 tf

Wanted—One 35 or 40 horse power steam boiler. New or second hand. Must be in good condition and ready for use. Name price delivered in Wilmington. J. W. Murchison fe 24 3t

Shippers Attention—Stall Fed Cattle, Sweet Potatoes, Black Eye Peas, Eggs. Spirits of Turpentine, Cotton and Lumber are selling at a good price. Prompt returns and quick sales. Love & Flynn, 24 North Water street. feb 19 tf

For Sale—House on Wrightsville Beach, near Hotel. Apply to P. H. Hayden feb 5 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 22 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry, Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 28 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 13 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. S. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

"The Finest Ever Seen in Wilmington."

My line of Solid Brass and Genuine Enamel Beds.

Dressers, Washstands and Chiffoniers to match, in Mahogany, White Enamel, Antique and Golden Oak.

Sideboards, Hall Trees, Extension Tables, Combination Cases, China Cases, etc., in Golden Oak, Mahogany and Antique.

N. F. PARKER,
Furniture and Furniture Novelties,
fe 21 tf 17 South Front street.

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.
de 17 tf

Barber Shop Removed.

JOHN E. COWELL has removed from 11 South Front street to 125 Princess street, between Front and Second, where he is prepared to serve his friends in a style that cannot be surpassed in the art tonsorial. fe 5 tf

For Sale.

OR WILL LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the Hotel at Carolina Beach. Special inducements to a party willing to invest a few hundred dollars on the property.
Apply to
D. O'CONNOR,
fe 26 tf Real Estate Agent.

JOHNSON'S

Great Sale Continues.

Entire Stock

Don't Miss This Chance for Splendid Bargains.

No. 111 Market Street.

fe 26 tf

Vollers & Hashagen.

PROVISIONS.

"Q" BRAND FLOUR

Has an immense sale. Try it and increase your business.

The sale of Cigars increases, and we still offer

Cuban Blossoms,
Renown,
Topical Twist.

If your trade languishes try any above brands and you will regain it.

Dealers in

HOG PRODUCTS,
Canned Meats,
Lard, &c.

fe 19 tf Nutt street, A. C. L. Crossing.

Heavy and Fancy Groceries.

We have just received a large and select stock, which we offer to the trade at close figures: Flour, Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Tobacco, Snuff, Bacon, Lard, Soaps, Meal, Rice, Bagging, Ties, Nails, Oysters, Peaches, Cakes, Cheese, Corn Beef, Baking Powders, Teas, Cheroots, Cigarettes, Tomatoes, etc. In fact,

Everything kept in a First-class Grocery Store.

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

WILLIAMS BROS.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

fe 16 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

se 1 tf

For Sale.

One Soda Water Fountain.

Tuft's make, Boston, Mass., known as "Magnolia."

Original cost, ... $1.300
Five charges, copper, original cost $40 each 200

Total cost $1.500

Will sell the entire outfit at a sacrifice! Rare Bargain. All in Good Order.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
fe 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Tobacco and Cigars

115 Boxes Damaged Tobacco.
100 Caddys Schnapps.
50 Caddys Red Meat.
85 Boxes Big 4.
110 Caddys Rock Bottom.
35 Boxes Mahogany.
40 Boxes Honest Bill.
68 Caddys A Go.
140 Boxes Old Va. Cheroots.
100 Boxes Cigars.

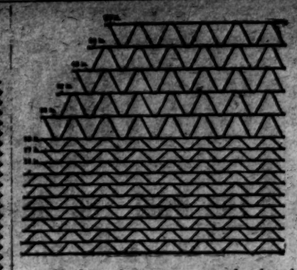
Prices and terms cheerfully given.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer,
fe 26 tf Wilmington, N. C

HORSES, MULES.

I have just received a fresh supply of stock—the best that can be offered on any market—including some extra fine drivers and saddlers. Also, a lot of second-hand stock that will be sold at a very low price. All stock guaranteed as represented or money refunded

L. W. BATES,
fe 7 tf Water street, Mills' old stand



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IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
ja 15 tf Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that we have disposed of our entire Plumbing Department to The Wilmington Iron Works, and solicit for them the same liberal patronage bestowed upon ourselves.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.

fe 26 tf

OUR BUYER

Being in the Northern markets purchasing the latest productions for Spring and Summer 1899, we are forced to make room for the first arrivals, which are expected to reach us in a few days. It will therefore be to your advantage to call during this week and

Note the General Reduction in all Departments.

In our Carpet Department.
In our Dress Goods Department.
In our Domestic Department.
In our Linen Department.
In our Gloak and Suit Department.

And so on, Up stairs and Down stairs. Come and help us make room. FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED, at

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

No. 9 North Front Street.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS. fe 26 tf

Shoes.

Slocum's Assigned Stock Must Be Sold.

Come at once and make selection before sizes are broken, and we will

Sell You Shoes at Half the Price You Are

compelled to pay your regular dealer, as the store must soon be vacated.

FRANK HAFFNER, Manager,
fe 26 tf 120 Market Street, Slocum's Old Stand.

The Rush for Spring Suits

Is Now On,

and our workmen are hustling. Drop in and look over our English, French, Scotch and Domestic suitings and trousering. They are pronounced the handsomest ever seen in this city.

Our prices are WAY DOWN and the quality of our goods Way Up.

Furnishing Goods of every description.

Elegant line Neckwear by Saturday's Express.

M. H. CURRAN,
fe 26 tf 107 Princess street.

THE DAWN OF THE NEW SEASON

Finds every Department fully equipped with the best selections made with an eye single to your buying interest. We are proud to invite you to inspect the NEW GOODS; want your verdict; want you to feel that this store is making a stronger bid than ever before for your patronage.

Wash Goods Department. There is activity here.

Spring has blossomed into Summer. The Ladies are forehanded in making their selections and wisely so. Good time now to get the pick and choice of all this Summer suitability. Wish we could tell you all about the different lots, hold them up to you in print, emphasize their breezy brightness, cool comfort and price cheapness. Yes, we are ready for you when you read this, with Wash Goods values that will cause you much pleasant surprise.

CARPET AND MATTING DEPARTMENT.

The Carpets, Mattings and Rugs that every housekeeper is wanting. All fresh and this season's goods.
125 Rolls of Japanese and China Matting just received. Smyrna and Japanese Rugs. We are prepared to serve your wants in anything in this line.

Lace Curtains, Draperies and Window Shades. Oil Cloth and Linoleum in various widths.

A. D. BROWN,
fe 26 tf 29 North Front Street.

'Phone 387.
fe 28 tf

A Tempest in a Teapot

domestic differences usually are, but you will have no tempests about the flavor and exquisite quality of the Teas and Coffees purchased at this store. We make a leading specialty of them and choose our Coffees and Teas for their high grade quality and exquisite flavor. Our Coffees are the choicest raised, and our prices are way down for the quality.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.